High Court Spurns New Attack on Schneiderman

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—By Adam Lapin
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Daily Worker

NATIONAL UNITY FOR VICTORY OVER NAZISM—FASCISM

1 Star Edition

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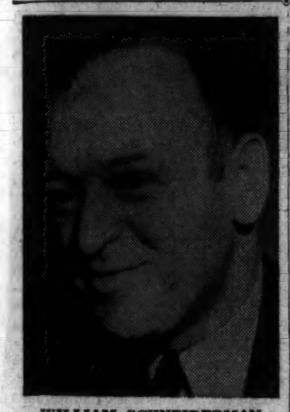
SOVIETS 2 MI. FROM GOMEL; U.S. PUSH PERILS NAZI FLANK

Court Spurns Biddle Attack on Schneiderman

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The Supreme Court of the United States yesterday refused Attorney General Francis Biddle's petition to rehear the case of William Schneiderman, California State Secretary of the Communist Party.

The Supreme Court held by its great democratic decision of June 21, 1943, in which it ruled that membership in the Communist Party was insufficient reason for revocation of American citizenship.



WILLIAM SCHNEIDERMAN

The Court's latest refusal to reopen the case indicated that it regarded the petition presented by Solicitor General Charles Fahy insufficient to warrant a rehearing of its previous decision. Wendell L. Willkie had presented two arguments of the case in Schneiderman's behalf. After months of consideration after the second hearing, the Supreme Court decided in Schneiderman's favor.

SEEKS TO REOPEN CASE

Fahy attempted to reopen the case on the basis that Scheiderman "lacked allegiance to the United States." He contended that the Communist leader advocated and believed in resorting "to illegal activities and violation of the laws" and that he "was not attached to the priniciples of the Constitution."

"The evidence shows without contradiction," claimed Fahy, "that petitioner fell within the expressed prohibition of the statute against granting citizenship to persons who were members of an organization disbelieving in organized government."

On this last point, Fahy tried to drag in the argument of "withering away of the state."

The Court's original five to three decision that Schneiderman was entitled to his Communist belief as much as other citizens were privileged to support Pan-Americanism or the League of Nations, had answered all the spurious claims raised by Fahy in his petition.

Mr. Willkie did not consider Fahy's petition even worthy of an answer.

VICTORY FOR DEMOCRACY

Yesterday's decision represented a victory not only for the Communist Party but for all the fundamental rights of American citizenship and ended a four-year battle in the courts.

Proceedings to deprive the Communist leader of his citizenship were started on June 30, 1939 on order of Attorney General Francis Biddle. The entire government case was based on the theory that because Schneiderman was a member of the Workers' (Communist) Party and the Young Communist League at the time he received his papers, he was unable to honestly swear allegience to the United States.

Schneiderman, born in Czarist Russia, near Stalingrad, was brought to this country when an infant. American citizenship was granted to him 1927.

In November, 1941, the United States Supreme Court granted review of the case, which was originally scheduled for the 1941-42 term, but postponed for the 1942-43 term and not argued until November, 1942. At that time Fahy argued in support of Biddle's proceedings.

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Right-Wing Stalls At Brooklyn Parley

Right-wingers, who threw an earlier Kings County American Labor Party county convention into the courts because they refused to accept defeat, last night appeared bent on using stalling tactics to the same end as the Kings ALP reconvened under court order at Brooklyn Technical High School, DeKalb Ave.

It took reporters an hour to gain entry into the hall. John Gelo and others among the "Old Guard" sought to bar the press but Max Torchin, Progressive leader, insisted and won the point.

By 6:30 P. M., more than 1,000 delegates were patiently in line, seeking to pass the bottleneck deliberately created at the door by right wing examiners of credentials.

GELO CLIQUE STALLS

Gelo and his clique officially challenged every delegate they could identify as a Progressive. They had their own special method of making identification.

Credentials, which were mailed out last Friday night by incumbent right-wingers, bore numbers. All from No. 1 to 1540, went to their supporters. Every member after that was challenged at the door to delay the meeting and to bar Progressives, who, at the earlier meeting had already demonstrated a majority. Progressive credentials bore numbers from 1545 to 3515, indicating a clear majority of 4,350.

Representatives of both right-wing and Progressives were stationed at the door and each case had to be argued out separately. The result was that, with the session due to start at 7:30 P. M. an hour earlier only 50 delegates had actually been seated in the hall and the great majority were outside awaiting inspection of credentials.

13-Mile Gain Threatens Foe Along Volturno

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Oct. 11 (UP).—Fifth Army troops have smashed 13 miles north of Benevento, creating a 50-square mile salient which threatens to roll up the Volturno Line, and tonight were reported pounding on into the Appenine Passes, natural gateways to Rome.

Along the Volturno itself, Fifth Army guns opened a crashing barrage against German positions on the far side of the swollen stream in preparation for a major crossing attempt while patrols already operating on the north bank were steadily strengthened.

(The Paris Radio, heard by the London Evening News, said that Allied troops had landed from the sea north of the mouth of the Volturno.)

PERIL NAZI FLANK

The Fifth Army's new salient farther inland, however, exposed the Nazi's left flank and made it possible that a delayed and probably costly crossing of the Volturno in force could be avoided.

Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark's forces had poured across the Calore River, tributary of the Volturno, on a wide front and captured Pontelandolfo, only 15 miles below the key junction of Vinchiaturo, from whence a trunk line winds through the Appenine valleys to Rome.

The advance in this direction also foreshadowed joint operations against Rome by the Fifth Army and the British Eighth, which at Larino was only 30 miles from Vinchiaturo on a good lateral road.

Official dispatches reported that the Eighth Army pushed ahead Sunday from two to three miles along a 50-mile front from Termoli to San Narco, skirting or bridging countless demolitions and withstanding fierce rear-guard fire from German 88-millimeter batteries.

The weather lifted sufficiently for light bombers of the tactical air forces to make limited forays over the battle area but for the sixth day in the last seven the main weight of Allied aerial power was directed against German targets in the Aegean.

Flying Fortresses, flying 1,500 miles round trip, blasted the Tatoi airdrobe outside Athens, shooting down four German fighters in a half-hour battle with from 20 to 30 enemy planes, and the Araxos air base in the Peleponnesus, where there was no opposition. At both places large fires were set, fuel dumps exploded and grounded planes burned or wrecked.

Slav Liberation Army Takes Island

LONDON, Oct. 11 (UP).—Yugoslav Partisans today captured the 125-square-mile island of Cherso, completing their occupation of all the islands along the Adriatic coast of Yugoslavia and sealing up the Italian port of Fiume.

The seizure of the Italian-owned island, 11 miles south of Fiume and overlooking Fiume's harbors, cleared the last German from the hundreds of islands off Yugoslavia and put forces of the Yugoslav People's Army of Liberation 22 miles east of the great Italian naval base at Pola, on Italy's Istria Peninsula.

The victory, announced in a special communique from headquarters of Gen. Josip (Tito) Brozovich, Partisan leader, came as other Liberation Army forces closed in on Zagreb and the Berlin Radio announced that the cabinet of the puppet government of Croatia in the capital had resigned as the Partisan threat to the city grew.

Capture of Cherso, 35 miles long and as much as eight miles wide and with a population of 8,000 followed seizure of Krk, to the south, last week by the Partisans, and put the captors in a position to aid other

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Cacchione's Record Is Best--City CIO

Peter V. Cacchione, Brooklyn Communist City Councilman "has the best record of all incumbent councilmen," a statement issued yesterday by the Political Action Committee of the CIO Industrial Union Council of Greater New York declared.

Peter V. Cacchione

Cacchione received endorsement of the powerful labor body at its last meeting at which time candidates from all five boroughs were given support.

Councilman Cacchione was officially notified of the Council's action in a letter sent to him yesterday, signed by Joseph Curran, president, and Saul Mills, secretary of the council. The letter, announcing his endorsement read:

"Dear Councilman Cacchione:

"We take great pleasure in informing you that the Greater New York Industrial Union Council endorsed your candidacy for City Council from Brooklyn.

"Your endorsement was unanimously voted by the council delegates because of your outstanding record in the present Council. Your fight for such measures as bills to prevent waterfront sabotage, outlawing discrimination and to alleviate the financial crisis of New York City have won the support of all workers in the Borough of Brooklyn.

"You can be assured of the support of all CIO members in Brooklyn. Wishing you success on election day.

"Sincerely yours,

"JOSEPH CURRAN, President,

"SAUL MILLS, Secretary."

State School Head Orders End of Hillburn Jim Crow

By Eugene Gordon

Dr. George D. Stoddard, New York State Commissioner of Education, yesterday ordered that Hillburn's jim crow school be closed and that the 52 Negro children, until now barred from the Main school, be admitted thereto along with all the town's other children.

Mrs. Howard Van Dunk and Mrs. Doris Miller, chairman and secretary, respectively, of the Hillburn branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, told the Daily Worker that the Negro children would report to the Main school promptly at 9 o'clock Wednesday morning.

Mrs. Van Dunk and Mrs. Miller, in company with Mrs. Hannah Mae Connor and Mrs. Margaret Van Dunk, had come from Hillburn to New York for a meeting called by the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties to urge Dr. Stoddard to take the action which, a few minutes after the meeting got under way, they learned he had already taken.

This meeting, held in the home of Samuel L. M. Barlow, 11 Gramercy Park South, was sponsored by a group of leaders in educational, church, labor, women's and civic organizations.

The announcement was made by George Marshall, chairman of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, who, with other leaders of progressive groups, had joined the parents in fighting Hillburn's jim-crow school setup. Mr. Marshall followed his announcement with the suggestion that the wire urging Dr. Stoddard to "eliminate the practice of segregation in the Hillburn school district" be changed to a congratulatory message.

The suggestion was unanimously and enthusiastically voted.

STATE PROBES SCHOOLS

The Negro parents of Hillburn won their first point against the Ramapo Central District No. 1, Board of Education, and its president, J. Edgar Davidson, a week

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Murray to Testify Against Sales Tax

By Adam Lapin

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11. — CIO President Philip Murray will lead a counter-offensive of organized labor against the drive on Capitol Hill to put across a 10 per cent general sales tax.

Murray will head a list of CIO leaders who will appear before the House Ways and Means Committee on Friday. He is expected to center his attack on the sales tax, while criticizing features of the Treasury tax program which lowers exemptions and increases the burden on low income groups.

SALES TAX THREAT

CIO unions which will be represented in testimony before the committee include the United Automobile Workers, United Electrical and Radio Workers, United Steel Workers and United Cannery and Agricultural Workers.

In something of an innovation for congressional hearings, these unions are preparing to call rank and file workers who will discuss the impact of tax legislation in terms of personal experience.

Labor's push to stop the sales tax comes none too soon. For the sales tax crowd on Capitol Hill is definitely gaining strength. Many political observers in the Capital are

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'Free Italy' Rally Today at Carnegie

Under the auspices of the Free Italy American Labor Council, a concert and meeting of Italian-American Trade unionists will take place at Carnegie Hall today, Columbus Day.

The meeting will feature Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, and R. J. Thomas, president of the United Automobile Workers of America.

Other important speakers will be Dr. Gaetano Salvemini, professor of history at Harvard University; Mr. Joseph Catalanotti, president of the Free Italy American Labor Council and vice president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; Mr. George Baldanzi, secretary of the Free Italy American Labor Council and executive vice president of the Textile Workers Union of America; and Col. Randolfo Pacciardi, founder and commander of the Garibaldi Brigade that fought against the fascists in the Spanish War, and editor of "L'Italia Libera" (Free Italy).

The Free Italy American Labor Council has also announced that Don Luigi Sturzo, leader of the Italian Popular Catholic Party, will send a recorded message specially prepared for this Columbus Day celebration.

The meeting will start at 3:30 P. M.

AFL Debates Discrimination Against Negroes

By Louis F. Budenz

(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 11.—Democracy cannot condone discrimination because of race or color, the 63rd convention of the American Federation of Labor declared today, in endorsing the President's Fair Employment Practice Committee and pledging cooperation to that body.

Shortly after the adoption by the delegates of that statement against the color bar in employment, the resolutions committee brought before the convention one of the most sweeping declarations against discrimination that has yet been presented to an AFL meeting. This statement was under discussion when the hour of adjournment arrived, a discussion which will be continued when the sessions are resumed in the morning.

"The World War in which our country is now engaged," said this recommendation of the Resolutions Committee, "demands that national unity must be had and that all prejudices which interfere with this unity must be eliminated.

"National origin, race or color must in no manner or form restrict any American from a free opportunity to prepare himself to become a skilled mechanic, a craftsman, and take his place as such in any employment requiring the skill which he has acquired," said this statement of policy. "The doors of our trade union movement must be opened. This country must not maintain an industrial standard which discriminates against

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British Baby Subs Damage Tirpitz

LONDON, Oct. 11 (UP).—British midget submarines have inflicted under-water damage on the German super-battleship Tirpitz, regarded as possibly the most powerful naval ship in the world, in a torpedo attack on major German fleet units in the heavily fortified Alten Fjord on the Norwegian Arctic Coast, the Admiralty announced tonight.

The attack, calculated to alter the entire naval picture in the far northern Atlantic, was made Sept. 22. Six days later aerial reconnaissance photographs revealed that the Tirpitz was surrounded by a thick pool of oil extending more than two miles from its anchorage. A destroyer depot ship, two destroyers, two tankers, a coastal defense ship and several small craft lay alongside the stricken Tirpitz, and a netcage to protect all the ships from further attack was visible.

Three midget submarines, ships whose use by the British never had been made known before, were lost in an attack which the Admiralty said involve "hazards of the first order" and constituted "a remarkable achievement" calling for "the highest qualities of courage, enterprise and skill."

Red Army Forces Reach Sozh River

LONDON, Oct. 11 (UP).—Red Army shock troops, ripping through German lines for an advance of 10 miles, drove today into Novozelitsa, across the Sozh River from the German White Russian base of Gomel, and trained their guns on the defenses facing them along the Gomel waterfront less than two miles away.

A Soviet communique, announcing the capture of Novobelitsa, on the east bank of the Sozh, reported also the capture of several villages in the Gomel defense area, Gomel itself, outflanked, apparently was in imminent danger of capture unless the Germans withdrew before the Red Army troops pushed across the river in small boats and on pontoon bridges.

"Considerable improvement" of Red Army positions along the Dnieper River to the south was reported in the communique. British reports said that the Germans were believed to be evacuating Kiev, capital of the Ukrainian Republic.

The communique said that the Red Army continued to widen its bridgeheads along the west bank of the Dnieper, where the Germans are resisting desperately in what was developing into one of the most savage battles of the war.

40 TOWNS TAKEN

To the north of Gomel, the Red Army captured more than 40 towns and villages, Moscow reported in its communique recorded here.

German radios reflected the embarrassment of the German high command an the Nazi propaganda machine by grudgingly and sometimes parenthetically admitting Red Army successes.

Moscow dispatches said that in defending and widening their now numerous bridgeheads along the Dnieper above and below Kiev the Red Army had penetrated in depth the semi-circular outer defenses of Kiev and that the Soviet advanced forces were approaching the gates of the city.

There were strong indications that Kiev might fall soon. Reports here were that the Germans were

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How Red Army Captured Nevel

By Lieut.-Col. A. Vasilyev

(From Red Star)

(By Wireless to Inter-Continent News)

MOSCOW, Oct. 11.—The battle for Nevel entailed enormous difficulties. The town is situated in a district encircled with a practically solid stretch of swamps.

Several railway lines and highways lead to the town from different directions, but these roads were defended by big German forces which precluded the possibility of the Soviet troops moving along them. The rest of the terrain surrounding Nevel is marked by a complete absence of roads.

The Germans in the Nevel area had a large number of fortifications. All the roads were densely mined, every height among the swamps and lakes was fortified and all the inhabited points had been turned into strong pockets of resistance. The German command regarded its defense here as invincible. That is why the victory scored by the troops under the command of Army General Yeremenko is of such great significance.

The Germans have now been deprived of Nevel, one of the biggest support points and a highly important communications center in the northwest. The success of the operation was due above all to the successful choice of the direction of the main blow.

HOW SOVIETS TOOK NEVEL

The Soviet command selected a district hithetro considered impassable—a district abounding in

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Haskell Favors More Labor Safeguards

By Harry Raymond

Lieut. General William N. Haskell, Democratic and American Labor Party candidate for Lieut-Governor, said yesterday that benefits for workingmen should not only be "put on the books," but "expanded" and, "safe-guarded, too."

In his first press interview of his campaign against State Senator Joe R. Hanley, GOP candidate, General Haskell called for full support of President Roosevelt's management of the national war effort, hailed the fight of the Russian Red Armies "for our freedom and for freedom of Russia" and took a dig at Republican Party "three-colored pictures" of their post-war plans.

General Haskell faced the press seated informally atop a mahogany-colored desk at his campaign headquarters, on the fifth floor of the Chanin Building. He answered all questions thrown at him and raised a few himself.

Asked what he considered the issue of the campaign, he turned quickly to his questioner and replied:

"My issue is my record, not only as a soldier but as an administrator and executive.

"I shall support the national war effort, thought and war policies of the President and his management of the war."

General Haskell said he had given considerable thought on the care of millions of soldiers who will be discharged from the Army and Navy when the war ends.

"I gave every man in the old 69th regiment a job after the last war," speaking of his former command. "I haven't worked out any plan. But I think some state official (and he indicated he referred to ethe Republican Party and Gov. Dewey) should work out a plan. Not

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A Positive Policy Toward Italy Needed to Speed Nazi Ouster

By James S. Allen

The first vast enthusiasm engendered in American anti-fascist and labor ranks by the overthrow of Mussolini has been somewhat dampened by subsequent events.

This is partly explained by the state of over-enthusiasm, by the prevalent illusion that Italy was out of the war and fascism ended by virtue of the Mussolini ouster. In reality, Italy was then only entering upon the phase of the democratic anti-fascist revolution. That revolution is a part of the war and its every step is linked with the military progress of the whole Coalition towards the goal of defeating decisively Hitler Germany, the mainstay of Italian fascist resistance.

The prime immediate objective still is to drive out and defeat the Nazi overlords and their fascist henchmen. We are nearer to completing that, if we take into consideration the further offensive of the Red Army on the Eastern Front, the advance of the Allied troops in Southern Italy, the victories of the Yugoslav People's Army on the Adriatic Coast, the victories of Corsica and Sardinia.

UPHEAVAL UNDER WAY

And we also know, despite the absence of exact political information from Italy, that a great upheaval is under way in that country, as shown by the "civil war" in Naples, by cooperation of the Italian soldiers with the Yugoslavs, by sporadic reports of Italian resistance to the Nazis at Rome and in the North, by the popular elation in the newly-liberated towns and hamlets.

After its first glorious outburst, the anti-fascist revolution was again driven underground by Nazi tanks and Mussolini's henchmen, who took full advantage of Badoglio's playing for time and Allied military and political mistakes. But it had accomplished its first great tasks—the overthrow of Mussolini, the initial splintering of the fascist structure, the rupture of the Rome-Berlin Axis, the military capitulation of the Savoy monarchy and the Badoglio regime.

We have not heard directly from the five-party coalition since the "Free Milan" radio broadcast of September 10, two days after the armistice, and do not know how the forces of the national front react to the present situation and a whole series of new events.

But these two things we must keep clear if we wish to play an

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Friendly Wings Meet in the East

By a Veteran Commander

WHILE Soviet Bombers, when less busy with tactical missions in the immediate German rear, have reached Berlin, their limit of strategic bombing usually does not stretch beyond East Prussia and a line running from there due south.

On the War Fronts

Now Allied bombers have blasted Marienburg, Danzig, Gdynia and other points in Eastern Germany, within 400 miles of the German-Soviet battle front.

Thus, friendly wings have met, throwing a deadly canopy over all of Germany. From now on there is not a single spot in Hitler's domain which is safe from attack from the air. The air umbrella has become integral and total. However, attractive as the symbolism of this situation is, it should not be construed as something which in itself will bring a decision. The decision will come when Allied armies, from the East and West will meet in Berlin. Only then will the war and the peace be won.

* * *

THE "second crisis" of the Red Army crossings of the Dnieper is at hand. The Germans, having been pushed back beyond artillery range of the point of crossing ("first crisis") are now counterattacking with large tanks and infantry forces. The situation is not in the bag yet, by far, and the Red Army will have to withstand many a heavy onslaught before it can start fanning out from the bridgeheads. Thus the newspaper talk about "Kiev being within Soviet reach" is nothing but talk . . . as yet.

The Red Army is edging forward toward Gomel, Orsha and Vitebsk, but the movement is slow and laborious because of the rains and many river and marsh barriers in this sector. The capture of Liozno and Krasnoye in the Smolensk Gate is an important achievement.

* * *

ALLIED armies are marking time in Italy. General Clark's army has reached the Volturno, but does not seem to have attempted to force it yet. General Montgomery is pretty busy fighting off the Germans near Termoli. Here another landing in the enemy rear is to be expected.

General Tito's Army of Liberation and Partisan Army is fighting five German divisions (as many as are facing Clark and Montgomery) and has shifted its operations to the periphery, i.e. to the borders of Italy, Austria and Hungary and to the Dalmatian islands along the Adriatic coast. This is intended to forestall any German attempt to pump more troops into Yugoslavia. General Mikhailovitch is not fighting at all, and is husbanding his Cheniks for the job they imagine will be open in the future as *gendarmes* for AMG and the King.

* * *

Allied Air Forces have dealt a series of blows to the German airdromes in Greece and in the Aegian area.

Kolombangara and its former Japanese base at Vila is in our hands. It has been announced that our task force which raided Wake destroyed a number of installations, caused heavy damage and destroyed 60 planes. We lost thirteen.

Harriman Confident Of 3-Power Unity

LONDON, Oct. 11 (UP).—W. Averell Harriman, new U. S. Ambassador to Soviet Russia, said today he believed a fair solution can be worked out among the great powers to postwar problems. He leaves shortly for Moscow where a tripartite conference is expected soon to concentrate on one of the most pressing questions, a definite Allied policy toward Germany.

Speaking at a press conference shortly before his anticipated departure, Harriman said he had the "greatest confidence that postwar problems can be worked out freely and fairly."

"It is obvious," he said, "that as the Allied courses approach Germany from different directions, the time is opportune for even closer military collaboration among the United States, Britain and Russia." All will participate in the approaching Moscow conference.

He said he has the greatest admiration for the skill and genius of the Red Army, and in comment upon British - American relations said that "we are conducting the war as one enterprise, our troops fighting side by side, our resources pooled in a common enterprise."

Supply shipments to Russia are "mounting monthly," Harriman said, adding that he expected to apply himself to further improving the supply situation. Before accepting the new diplomatic post, Harriman was U. S. defense liaison chief here.

Philip Reed, who has been his deputy here, will take over his work.

Harriman declined to comment on political questions or upon the tripartite conference, where the policy toward Germany is expected to be discussed.

Slav Liberation Army Takes Island

(Continued from Page 1)

Partisan units, who have been holding heights outside of Susak, Fiume's Croat suburb, for two weeks and who have been shelling Fiume's harbors.

At Susak itself, an earlier communique said fighting was "increasing in ferocity" and a German division, thrown into the battle two days ago, had been forced to retreat at some points.

While the largest of the Balkan countries flared with guerrilla offensives, the Free Yugoslav Radio reported today that the German commander in Yugoslav had appealed to the High Command in Berlin for more reinforcements.

The Partisans, sweeping around the capital city of Zagreb, reported that the 5th Croat Brigade had seized Kamlica, a village near Brezice, 19 miles northwest of the Zagreb-Ljubljana railroad, one of the four major railroads ruuuing into Zagreb. The remaining three were reported yesterday to have been cut at various points, virtually isolating the city. Other Partisan units were reported operating in the capital's environs.

On the railroad runnng southwest from Zagreb, one communique said a German garrison encircled by Partisan units at Ogulin was "defending itself stubbornly and desperately." Near Ogulin the line branches, running north to Fiume and south to Spalato.

The Partisans' 2nd Croat Corps also took another town on the Zagreb-Belgrade railroad — Cacinci, 90 miles east of Zagreb. There they derailed two armored trains.

In eastern Bosnia, south of the Zagreb-Belgrade railroad on a ranch line, other forces of the Liberation Army occupied Bijeljina, 60 miles west of Belgrade and 30 miles northwest of Tuzla, the capture of which was announced last week.

Northwest of Zagreb, in Slovenia, and northeastern Italy a communique reported that violent fighting continues" for the railways from Ljubljana to Trieste, where Partisan units are attempting to drive the Germans from the Italian port, and from Gorizia to Fiume.

The special communique said that the whole of the coast of northern Dalmatia, together with all Adriatic islands, was in Partisan hands, with the exception of the Italian-owned port of Zara, where a Partisan offensive to oust the Germans is underway.

An announcement from the Liberation Army's headquarters late today said that the Germans had launched a heavy offensive, using tanks and artillery, against the Partisan-held Montenegrin town of Kolasin. The Partisans were said to be repulsing the attack and taking a heavy toll of prisoners. The attack, the announcement said, had been underway for 24 hours.

Mexican Editor Tells of Race Bias in Texas

By Alfred Miller

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 5 (Delayed).—Racial discrimination, of which Mexican residents in Texas are the victims, stands in the way of friendship between Mexico and the United States, Sr. Alejandro Carrillo, editor-in-chief of **El Popular**, told newspapermen here upon his return from a visit to Texas.

The editor of the Mexican labor daily gave a vivid description of racial discrimination in that state which, he said, has reached such a degree that even Mexican soldiers or those of Mexican origin, wearing the uniform of the U. S. Army, are not accepted.

"Fortunately," he declared, "military authorities are working implacably against such discrimination."

Restaurants which discriminate against members of the armed forces are being boycotted by the military authorities, Carrillo explained. He also said that high military authorities have clearly stated that they will not tolerate discrimination against Mexicans serving in the U. S. Army.

WIDESPREAD BIAS

During his stay in Texas, Carrillo received numerous complaints and denunciations "of punishable acts of segregation" from his countrymen. For illustration he presented numerous documents of cases like the following:

Carmen Celestina, a young girl and U. S. citizen, was refused entrance in a school for nurses, run by Catholic nuns at El Paso, because of the color of her skin and her Mexican origin. After various efforts she was told by the Mother Superior of the institution that hers was an "American insitution for American girls only." The case was registered by a notary and a complaint was sent to the Archbishop of Texas. Similar treatment was extended to Virginia Ashley of New Mexico.

On Sept. 1, Estela Tamez was refused entrance into the San Mary College of San Antonio by an Irish priest because of "her racial origin."

Like these, there are hundreds of cases, of which documentary proof can be aquired at a moment's notice, Sr. Carrillo declared. He is scheduled to report on his observations in Texas to President Manuel Avila Camacho and also present to the Chief Executive memorandums of the Mexican Patriotic Committee of San Antonio and for the Mexican Businessmen's Association.

Mainly responsible for this state of affairs are the big Texan landowners, who for economic reasons have never ceased in their discriminatory efforts, Carrillo said. Using backward, ignorant and perverse elements, they are working systematically to prevent the existence of good relations between the two countries.

How Red Army Captured Nevel

(Continued from Page 1)

swamps and lakes. Soviet reconnaissance subdivisions carefully studied the area, and the sapper subdivisions and infantry units went into the forests and swamps, clearing the area and building roads.

The Soviet troops at all costs had to capture some of the enemy communications to ensure the operations of the tank units. It took the Soviet troops but a few hours to accomplish this, and the tanks immediately went into battle. Before long all the services of the army were in the field.

The splendid interaction of all the services forced the enemy to shift his forces from one sector to another. This maneuver if anything weakened the German defense since it was attacked simultaneously on several sectors. Here it should be noted that the blows were aimed at the enemy's most important pockets of resistance. The fire density of these pockets of resistance was considerable as may be gathered from the fact that in one of the inhabited points the enemy had more than ten artillery and just as many mortar batteries stationed there.

The approaches to this inhabited point were covered with minefields and several dozen fire points—anti-tank guns, heavy machineguns, etc. It was necessary to smash first the fire system of this support point before the firepoint itself could be captured. The Soviet troops succeeded in doing this. After part of the artillery and mortar batteries and other firepoints were destroyed, the tanks went into action and crushed the resistance of this strongpoint.

The battle for Nevel raged fast and furious. Destroying one German pocket of resistance after another the Soviet units broke into Nevel on the second day of the fighting. The panic that broke loose in the Nevel garrison was beyond description. From all appearances the breakthrough of our troops came as a complete surprise to the Germans. Nevertheless despite the panic and confusion the Nazis offered furious resistance in some places but failed to hold the town.

Salerno Victors Bury Their Dead Buddies

Begrimed members of a burying squad attached to the Allied Fifth Army, British and American, pause in their labors beside the body of a fallen comrade. The dead soldier is shrouded in an Army blanket and covered by his helmet. In the background an American soldier prepares a grave for another fallen buddy. The site of this grim scene is a beach near Salerno, Italy.

Polish Envoy Smears Three-Power Parley

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

The Polish government-in-exile's ambassador, Jan Ciechanowski took the occasion of Pulaski Day on Sunday to deliver a blast at the forthcoming three-power conference in Moscow, playing heavily on the theme that the big powers are crowding out the small nations and jeopardizing their interests.

Ciechanowski spoke at a dinner at the Hotel Biltmore, after a day of impressive parades in New York, and other Polish-American centers. The government-in-exile had cleverly taken advantage of the customary rallies commemorating the services of Casimir Pulaski to the American Revolution.

The Polish ambassador went so far as to suggest that a permanent coalition of the United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union, would convert the smaller members of the United Nations into satellites of the larger ones, along the lines of Hitler's "New Order." And Ciechanowski predicted that such a coalition would be "based on power politics and conducive to imperialism" thus taking a crack at the Soviet government, and its well-known position toward the western Ukraine and Byelo-Russia, which the Polish barons have not ceased to consider their own.

A DIFFERENT LINE

Sunday's speech is one of Ciechanowski's variations. Usually, the spokesmen for the government-in-exile make the point that Poland is really a great power, and should be treated as such. In their own circles, the Polish reactionaries never cease to recall that a Polish empire once stretched from the Baltic to the Black Seas, and included Kiev: the kind of thing they should have liked to establish in this war.

But this time, Ciechanowski made Poland out as a wee, little state being offered up as a "sacrifice" on the altar of the three-power conference. This is part of the pressure campaign which reactionary Polish lobbyists have been putting up in London and Washington, insisting that the Polish barons intend to regain western Ukraine and western Byelo-Russia come what may.

The Polish reactionaries are desperate. It is obvious that Anglo-American policy, if it wishes a real understanding with the USSR, cannot make an issue of the alleged Polish bouncaries.

It is also clear that the Polish people judge all questions on the basis of who is doing the fighting: is it the army of Gen. Anders in the Near East, or the Kosciusko and Dombrowski divisions, already in action alongside the Red Army? Is it the Peoples Guard, which heroically resists the Nazis every day, or the so-called "military underground" that is not fighting the enemy, but stores up arms and supplies against the day when the Red Army marches west-ward?

The real question at the Moscow conference is whether a basis for full understanding among the great powers will be found. All peoples, including the Polish, are interested in such an understanding. Only those, like Ciechanowski, who really don't want the United Nations to continue at all, have the nerve to prejudge the conference and try to poison the American atmosphere against it.

Red Army Now 2 Miles From Gomel

(Continued from Page 1)

moving material and civilians from the city and Moscow said that additional bridgeheads endangering the German positions had been seized.

From north of Kiev to south of Kremenchug the Soviets are now trying to establish an unbroken line by linking their bridgeheads on the German-held side of the Dnieper, Moscow dispatches reported.

They were driving westward from their bridgeheads and also fanning out from the north and south in an attempt to effect contact by individual bridgeheads groups—now developing into armies. Moscow said that entire divsions of infantry, supported by heavy tanks and self-propelled guns, were streaming across the river. The Germans were resisting fiercely, dispatches said, and were throwing reinforcements of tanks and infantry into counter-attacks. They were harried increasingly by bands of guerrillas.

Davies in Mexico Assails Anti-Soviet Smear Rumors

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 2 (Delayed).—"Russia will not break or violate her promises to England and the other allied nations. The word of the Soviet government is as good as that of any other nation whatever fighting against Germany and her satellites," Joseph E. Davies, former U.S. Ambassador to the Soviet Union, declared, counteracting "separate peace" rumors that had been circulating here, when he arrived in this country last week.

Mr. Davies, in this country on a "vacation," paid courtesy visits to Foreign Relations Secretary Ezequiel Padilla and to U. S. Ambassador George S. Messersmith.

"Russia will not impose nor even try to impose her political, social or economic doctrines on Europe or the rest of the world after the war. Russia has no territorial ambitions. Stalin wants for himself what he wants for others, that they respect his doctrines as he will respect those of others," the author of "Mission to Moscow" told newsmen here.

Davies emphasized that he himself is a capitalist.

"That means I sympathize and defend the capitalist regime," he said. "But I am what is called a liberal, a democrat, which in other words means a Christian."

In this interview the former Ambassador explained that he is sure that the conference between Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin will take place soon.

"The three are in agreement concerning all plans that are being developed. It would be suicide not to be. Personally, I have not the slightest doubt that they are in agreement and that they will come to an agreement on everything," he declared with emphasis.

A question concerning Russia's future policy toward Japan, Mr. Davies answered as follows: "Japan has treaties and pacts with Russia, but I believe she will break them whenever she considers it convenient. Japan considers Russia as her natural enemy and will therefore break or violate her promise whenever she thinks it necessary. **I trust in the word of Russia which to me is as good as that of any other allied nation. Russia desires peace but does not reject war."**

Soviet Paper Sees No Bar to Czech Pact, Benes Visit

(By Wireless to Inter-Continent News)

MOSCOW, Oct. 11. — There is nothing whatever in Soviet agreements with Britain or any other ally to prevent President Eduard Benes of Czechoslovakia from taking a trip to Moscow, **War and the Working Class**, the Soviet trade union publication, declares in its current issue.

Furthermore, there is nothing in these agreements to offer the slightest obstacle to the signing of a Soviet - Czechoslovak treaty along the line of the Anglo-Soviet 20-year treaty, the magazine says.

EDEN'S PROPOSAL

The magazine recalls that during Foreign Commissar V. L. Molotov's visit to London in June, 1942, Eden proposed that the Soviet Union and Great Britain agree not to conclude treaties or pacts on post-war questions with other states in Europe whose governments are outside their territory without preliminary mutual consultation and agreement.

The Soviet Government later informed Great Britain that it agreed with Eden's suggestion in principle, but requested concrete proposals. But no such proposals were made by the British Government. The whole matter "was confined merely to a preliminary exchange of opinions," the magazine writes.

The reports that the British and Soviet Governments had an agreement, either written or oral, not to make treaties with smaller countries, was "inaccurate," since the talks on the question were only preliminary, **War and the Working-class** argues. They hadn't reached the stage of being an agreement.

The report that both governments had agreed not to make such treaties at all was "inaccurate," since it was only a question of not making such treaties without mutual consultation and agreement.

This does not mean that the British and the Soviet Governments could not conclude treaties with other governments "on the basis of the existing Anglo-Soviet Treaty" that would be acceptable to all parties.

On the contrary, **"The Anglo-Soviet Treaty can serve as an excellent basis,"** the magazine insists.

"As for the possibilities of concluding a Soviet-Czechoslovak treaty or of Benes' trip to Moscow," the magazine concluded, "there is no reason to believe that the treaties or obligations between the USSR and her Allies offer any obstacles to carrying out one or the other."

Dane Communists Face Death

(By Wireless to Inter-Continent News)

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 11.—Leading Danish Communists have been transferred to Germany in recent days, according to reports reaching here, and it is feared that their lives are in danger.

Some 250 Danish Communists had been rounded up after the declaration of martial law in Copenhagen last August. Of these some 90 escaped from the Hordereod concentration camp, whereupon the Nazis decided to take no chances and shipped the rest to Germany.

Among those deported are Martin Nielsen, member of Parliament and editor of the **Arbeiterbladet**; Ove Pedersen, chairman of the Copenhagen Metal Workers Union, and Ludvig Hansen, executive member of the Copenhagen Longshoremen's Union.

A Book with Blank Pages

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

The State Department has just published its White Paper, a defense of its policies in the "fateful decade" of the thirties, and an attempt to present American policy in the best possible light on the eve of the Moscow conference. It is a White Paper with many blank pages, and one of the blankest deals with Republican Spain.

FRANCO

Maybe the silence on the Spanish Republic speaks for itself, as far as the State Department is concerned. But for millions of American to whom Spain was the touchstone of whether this country pursued a wise and democratic policy or not, the absence of any real mention of Spain in these papers is proof that the State Department has something to hide. The page is not only blank, but it is black.

The omissions in the record toward Republican Spain is paralleled by very few items dealing with American policy toward Franco Spain, toward that fascist regime which is a signatory to the anti-Comintern agreement, which has throughout the war sympathized with the Axis, and whose regular army units are now fighting as the Blue Legion on the eastern front.

OUR POLICY TODAY

The whole thing is therefore not a matter of history. It is intimately related to the present policies of the State Department. It is intimately related to the question of whether this country is going to pursue a policy in harmony with the peoples of Europe and the Soviet Union or not.

What the State Department does not say, except by its silence, Archbishop Francis J. Spellman does say in his letters to his father, published in this week's Colliers, and revealing for the first time some of the details of the Archbishop's mysterious mission last winter and spring.

Spellman tells us what the State Department's White Paper said by its omission. He praises Franco, praises the policy of sending Franco cotton and oil, repeats the characteristic State Department idea that the Loyalists were "Communists," that the Loyalists were against the clergy. In one passage, Spellman suggests that because the Red Army is defeating Hitler, then "Communism is on the march in Europe," and will not stop till it reaches the "olive groves of Spain."

The Archbishop paints a picture of a Spain in ruins, a Spain in which millions have died, and millions more are suffering from hunger and vengeance. Nowhere does he admit that all this is the result of Franco's alleged crusade to "save Spain from ruin;" in fact, the archbishop paints Franco as "a very sincere and intelligent man. . . ." very pleasant when he smiles, and it seems he smiled a half a dozen times in Spellman's presence.

The net impression of Spellman's letters are not only a defense of the past policies of the United States toward Spain, but they suggest that the State Department is quite prepared to deal with men like Franco in all countries now occupied by Hitler.

AIDS AXIS VASSALS

The impression is created that not only must the United States give Franco every possible assistance, but we ought not hesitate to support and bolster such figures in Italy, Rumania, Hungary, France and other lands.

For if it is possible for such a powerful figure as Spellman, traveling in enemy lands by the State Department's permission, to come back and praise what Franco is trying to do in Spain, then why should not Petain in France, Antonescu in Rumania, Pavelitch in Croatia feel greatly encouraged?

If all that is necessary to whitewash the crimes of Franco against Spanish democracy, against our allies in this war, against our own country in South America consists of saying that after all, "he is a man loyal to his God," as the Archbishop does, then we shall certainly see a rash of piety in all the fascist cut-throats of Europe.

There were millions of Americans who understood what the defense of Republican Spain meant for the defense of America. Many hundreds of thousands were in the labor movement, in high places of government, yes many in the Catholic church itself. In all walks of life six years ago, there was a tremendous wave of sympathy and activity on behalf of the republic.

Today, not only is the Spanish Republic being maligned, but, judging from Spellman's report, the State Department is fully prepared to follow in all of Europe the policies it followed toward Republican Spain.

Coming on the eve of a conference in Moscow which will decide whether our country continues on the path of coalition with the Soviet Union and the peoples of Europe, or departs from that path, the State Department's apologia cannot go unchallenged.

All those who fought the good fight for the republic have the right to protest this whitewash of Franco, and this slander of the Loyalists. They have the right to demand clarification of our past and present policy toward Spain. And not only the right in terms of doing justice to history, but the obligation in terms of the present crucial moment in the war, and the perspective for the post-war period.

First White Bread Sold In Naples Since 1940

NAPLES, Oct. 11 (UP). — The first white bread sold in Naples since 1940 went on sale in Neapolitan bakeries this afternoon.

The bread was baked with American flour provided by the AMG and sold for two cents a small loaf. Distribution of other supplies of food and medicine, brought by food ships for the Neapolitans, also began this afternoon.

Soong in Chungking

CHUNGKING, Oct. 11 (UP).—Chinese foreign minister T. V. Soong today returned to Chungking after many months in Washington and London.

"It Takes Both"

It takes both . . . Management and Labor, working in harmony and cooperation to keep the assembly lines going in our factories—to produce the necessary implements of war.

It takes both . . . War Bonds and Taxes to pay the cost of these vital tools of war to keep our fighting men supplied. *U. S. Treasury Department*

3 POINTS . . .

1. **Due to necessary wartime restrictions it is becoming increasingly necessary to reduce still further the waste of paper resulting from unsold, returned copies of the DAILY WORKER.**

2. ***The demand for the DAILY WORKER is growing, since it is becoming more and more recognized as labor's outstanding paper for victory by labor and the people as a whole—and as a result you may find it more difficult as time goes on to secure a copy from your local newsdealer.***

3. **It is therefore urged that you immediately arrange to have a copy of the DAILY WORKER reserved for you at your favorite newsstand! Do it today!**

PLACE A STANDING ORDER WITH YOUR NEWSDEALER FOR YOUR COPY OF THE DAILY WORKER EVERY DAY!

Police, Firemen Ask Voters Back Raise

Urge Approval Of Duration Pay Raise

Confident that the taxpayers of New York City will support them in their appeal for a temporary wage adjustment to help meet the high cost of living, policemen and firemen are urging all qualified citizens to vote "Yes" on Proposition No. 1 at the Nov. 2 elections.

They explain that almost every city in the nation has provided an increase for their policemen but that New York City ignored its police and firemen despite increases of $180 and $120 for the bulk of civilian employees.

Patrolman Patrick W. Harnedy, president of the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association, pointed out that while nearly all types of workers throughout the nation have won pay increases to offset the upsurge in living costs in the last few years, New York City's policemen and firemen have not received a wage adjustment since 1929.

In fact, he added, the salary of a rookie patrolman was slashed from $2,000 to $1,200 three years ago and, for the past two years, has been $1,320.

ASK 'DURATION' RAISE

The two forces are placing before the voters a request for a temporary pay increase of $450 a year. It will automatically terminate six months after the last peace treaty has been signed and will not enable the men to receive higher pension allowances due to the adjustment.

Patrolman Harnedy explained that "the city of Detroit granted a $44 permanent increase to its police who now receive $3,264 a year. The Detroit patrolman starts at about $59 a week while our men start at $25 and must wait five years before they receive full pay of $3,000 which is still four dollars less a week than the Detroit patrolman receives. Harrison, N. J. pays $3,300."

Fireman Vincent J. Kane, president of the Uniformed Firemen's Association, emphasized that firemen in Detroit obtain $3,263 after one year while local firemen start at the same $1,320 pay received by New York patrolmen.

"We are not seeking a permanent increase" Harnedy and Kane state, "merely a temporary wage adjustment to enable our men to provide for their families."

APPEAL TO VOTERS

In order to achieve their present gains, firemen and policemen have been compelled, in each instance, to appeal directly to the voters. In 1929, the salaries of both were raised from $2,500 to $3,000. In 1936, another referendum relieved firemen of the two-platoon system in favor of the eight hour day.

To obtain the present referendum, more than 600,000 voters signed petitions although less than half that number was needed under the Home Rule Law. For first grade patrolmen and firemen, the temporary adjustment amounts to a 15 per cent increase and proportionately less for those in higher brackets. The National War Labor Board, in the "little steel" formula it uses as a yardstick in passing on the merits of pay-rise requests, has repeatedly held that workers are entitled to a 15 per cent increase to off-set higher living costs, Harnedy and Kane added.

The Citizens Union yesterday asked rejection by the voters of the bonus proposal—on the grounds that it will cost the City $12,000,000, and that the police and firemen are well treated as it is. The Union argument took no account of the fact that living costs have increased some 30 percent since the war started, with no increase whatever in the pay of firemen and policemen, and that the bulk of the men in both services do not receive such huge salaries as would enable them to absorb this increase and higher taxes without considerable hardship.

CORRECTION

The following typographical errors appeared in the United Automobile Workers convention story yesterday. One paragraph starting "to the hundred-old Negro delegates. . ." should read **"the hundred-odd Negro. . ."**

Another sentence, seven paragraphs lower said:

"The discussion was on a constructive plane, after two of the very few Reuther supporters among the Negroes. . ." It should read **". . . on a constructive plane until two. . ."**

Sunday's story on the convention erroneously listed Linwood L. Smith, a former Reuther supporter on the UAW's general executive as reelected from the Northern Michigan area. **Smith was defeated by A. B. Coxhill of Muskegon.**

Mother of 9 Drives Truck

Stopping a few moments from her busy task of driving a heavy truck for the Air Service Command at Miami air depot, Mrs. Margaret C. Sever of Hialeah, Fla., stops a moment to talk with her children. She has nine and is expecting a tenth. Her husband is employed by the city of Miami.

5 Prominent Women Join Davis Sponsors

Five prominent New York women declared their intention of voting "first choice" for Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.; and becoming sponsors of the well-known Harlem leader's election campaign, the Citizens Non-Partisan Committee to Elect Benjamin J. Davis, Jr. to the City Council announced yesterday.

The women are Thyra Edwards, general manager of the **People's Voice**, Dorothy Brewster, noted educator; Mrs. Adam Clayton Powell; Muriel Draper, author; and Mrs. Teddy Wilson, wife of the famous pianist.

Expressing the sentiments of scores of well-known sponsors, Miss Dorothy Brewster wrote to the committee:

"I am happy to endorse the candidacy of Mr. Davis. Everyone who has the general welfare of New York City at heart must wish to have Negro citizens represented in the City Council by an outstanding member of their race."

Audley Moore, campaign manager, reported that 100,000 leaflets with Councilman Adam Clayton Powell's endorsement are being distributed throughout Manhattan.

Councilman Powell's endorsement is reprinted in full and all are urged to mark No. 1 in front of Mr. Davis' name on the ballot. The leaflet's slogan is "End Race Discrimination in New York City: For Unity of All Americans to Speed Victory in the War."

Miss Moore also reported that demands for tickets for the gala Ben Davis Victory show at the Golden Gate, Sunday afternoon, Oct. 24, by trade unions, mass organizations and community groups are growing daily.

The artists' tribute to a people's candidate is expected to be one of the most outstanding ever rendered a political candidate. America's top-flight performers are scheduled to appear. Teddy Wilson is sponsoring the event and Fred Washington be mistress of ceremonies.

THYRA EDWARDS

Anti-Trust Case Against CBS Out

CHICAGO, Oct. 11 (UP).—Federal Judge John P. Barnes today dismissed the government's anti-trust case against the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Barnes dismissed the case for lack of jurisdiction. In a suit filed Dec. 31, 1941, the government charged CBS Radio Corporation of America and the National Broadcasting Company with alleged monopoly over radio broadcasting.

The suit charged that the defendants monopolized talent and violated anti-trust laws by taking options on broadcasting time over local outlets to the exclusion of other interests.

The suit against NBC and RCA is held in abeyance.

Ben Davis 'Brigade' to Open Campaign Tomorrow

Members of the newly formed "Benjamin J. Davis 'Worker' Brigade" will meet for the first time tomorrow, Oct. 13, at 8 P.M. sharp, at the Manhattan County headquarters of the Communist Party, 147 Fourth Ave., near 14th St., Room 213.

The "Brigade" was projected at a meeting of Club Press Directors and Daily Worker Advisory Council delegates of Manhattan, which was held last Thursday to establish a Manhattan County "Worker" Council. The "Brigade" will consist of volunteer workers who pledge to devote all available time, between now and election day to boost the candidacy of Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., for the City Council, through an intensive day by day campaign of door-to-door canvassing in addition to nightly street sales with the Daily Worker and The Worker.

Candidate Davis, who will address the "Brigadiers" at the Wednesday meeting, hailed the establishment of the "Brigade" as "a step which will prove to be a great contribution to our campaign." "I sincerely urge the widest possible participation in the work of the 'Brigade'," he said.

Bernard Bender, Manhattan Press Director, announced that all members of the "Brigade" who chalk up a consistent record between now and election day will receive a personally autographed photo of Ben Davis, Jr.

BEN DAVIS, JR.

House Restaurant Rules Out Negroes

By Eva Lapin
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Here's a little story illustrating the strong grip of the poll-taxers on the House of Representatives. It doesn't have anything to do with legislative shenanigans. Just with plain decent American democracy. Across from the main House restaurant where the Congressmen and their guests sit down in style, is a small unpretentious dining-room which used to be available to employees of Congressmen, and visitors and lobbyists around the Capitol.

Last session, when labor became increasingly Congressman - conscious and delegations flocked down by the tens to remind their Representatives of the workers back home, you could find a couple of labor people eating in the restaurant every day.

One day, a huge delegation of 300 came down from New York City to complain about absenteeism of their Congressmen and the harm it was doing to the war effort.

JIM CROW IN HOUSE

Among the delegates were a number of Negro trade unionists who naturally wanted to have a bite of lunch along with their fellow-delegation members.

But, lo and behold, they were stopped at the very doors of this public dining-room, right in the House of Representatives, and refused admission. The guards were very firm and hardly polite. They made it plain — no Negroes could eat together with whites even in the very cidatel of democracy.

Despite the strong protests and shamed feelings of the white members of the delegation (who later protested strongly to Rep. William Barry, the Congressman), the Negroes were not allowed in.

This is a pretty long background for a story, but it takes us up to date.

Now there is a neatly printed white sign hitting you smack in the eye as you look at this small dining-room which says "Only House Employees Allowed" and the officious-looking guards stand around and examine your credentials before they let you in.

There's only one reason for this "restricted" law, and it's too prevent the House of Representatives from meeting "such embarrassing situations" as happened last Spring.

GOV'T SUBSIDIES

The House restaurants are run by private concessionaries, but they are subsidized by government funds to make up the loss. They are under the control of the architect of the capitol, David Lynn, who has succumbed to the strong poll-tax influence in the House.

But it's hardly a nice record for a country engaged in a democratic war to bar certain citizens from a restaurant right in the midst of the Capitol which is supposed to be the keystone of our American system.

Repeal Chinese Exclusion Act--F.D.R.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (UP).—President Roosevelt asked Congress today to repeal the Chinese Exclusion laws to "correct a historic mistake" of the United States and "silence the distorted Japanese propaganda."

Mr. Roosevelt, in a message, endorsed a pending bill that would permit the immigration of Chinese into this country and allow Chinese residents here to become American citizens. The bill approved by the House Foreign Affairs Committee would provide an annual quota of 105 for the Chinese.

Such action he said in a message, not only will strengthen China's faith in her fighting Allies but will correct "an historic mistake and silence the distorted Japanese propaganda."

It was the second time within a fortnight Mr. Roosevelt has asked Congress for legislation to combat propaganda which seeks to woo all Asiatics into Japan's so-called Greater Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Recently, he requested authority to advance from July 4, 1946, the date on which the Philippine Islands are scheduled to receive full independence, in a move to offset the "phony" independence Japan has promised the conquered islands.

"I regard this legislation," he said, "as important in the cause of winning the war and of establishing a secure peace."

"Nations, like individuals, make mistakes," the President said, referring to the Exclusion Laws dating back to 1882. "We must be big enough to acknowledge our mistakes of the past and to correct them."

He said the small quota would not cause unemployment or provide competition in the search of jobs.

'DECENCY AND FREEDOM'

Extension of the privileges of citizenship to Chinese residents in our country would, the President said, constitute "additional proof that we regard China not only as a partner in waging war but that we shall regard her as a partner in days of peace."

"While it would give the Chinese a preferred status over certain other Oriental people, their great contribution to the cause of decency and freedom entitles them to such preference," he continued.

"I feel confident that the Congress is in full agreement that these measures — long overdue — should be taken to correct an injustice to our friends."

Mr. Roosevelt explained that China "understood" that the strategy of victory in this war first required the concentration of the greater part of Allied strength on the European Front, consequently limiting the amount of supplies we could make available to her.

"She knows that substantial aid will be forthcoming as soon as possible," the President said; "aid not only in the form of weapons and supplies, but also in carrying out plans already made for offensive effective action. We and our Allies will aim our forces at the heart of Japan — in ever-increasing strength until the common enemy is driven from China's soil."

Will Honor Bedacht on 60th Birthday

On the occasion of the sixtieth birthday of Max Bedacht, general secretary of the International Workers Order, public figures and labor leaders in all walks of life have joined a Committee of Sponsors to arrange public celebrations in honor of 40 years of devoted service to the cause of labor and democracy. Most recent person of prominence to become a sponsor on the Bedacht Birthday Celebration Committee is the Hon. Stanley M. Isaacs, city councilman.

A reception and dinner honoring Max Bedacht will be held here at the Pythian Temple tonight.

Peter V. Cacchione, Communist Councilman, has accepted the invitation to serve on the Committee of Sponsors.

Among leaders of labor and trade union leaders on the Committee of Sponsors of the Bedacht celebrations in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, Boston, Pittsburgh and other cities are: Ferdinand Smith, secretary, National Maritime Union; Grant Oakes, president, Farm Equipment Workers Union; Richard Mazza, president, Local 76-B, United Furniture Workers; Abe Feinglass, president, Chicago Fur Workers Union; Solon Bell, Joint Council, Dining Car Waiters, AFL; Ishmael P. Flory, Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union; Robert Travis, vice-president, Illinois State Council, CIO; Herbert March, Chicago CIO Council; Louis Weinstock, Painters and Decorators District Council No. 9; Irving Potash, Fur and Leather Workers Union; Max Perlow, United Furniture Workers; J. F. Jurich, international president, Fisherman and Allied Workers; Norma Aaronson, general organizer, Local 16, UOPWA; William Albertson, general organizer, Hotel and Restaurant Workers, No. 16.

We express our deepest sympathy to our brother,

George Perlman

on the untimely death of his wife

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Powell Endorses Connolly for City Council

Councilman the Rev. Adam Clayton Powell., Jr., today added his endorsement to the candidacy of Eugene P. Connolly, American Labor Party, for the City Council.

Mr. Connolly is the only ALP candidate in the Manhattan Councilmanic elections. Previously, Councilman Powell had endorsed Ben Davis, Jr., Communist candidate.

"My dear friend Gene," Councilman Powell wrote to Mr. Connolly:

"It was with a great deal of pleasure that I learned of your candidacy for the City Council. We were running mates in the last campaign, and your support was one of the contributing factors that led to my election.

"Under the present charter, the Council of the City of New York will never be a sound legislative body except insofar as there are elected to it men of your caliber. You will justly represent the common man.

Mr. Connolly has been designated the No. 1 nominee for City Council in Manhattan by the Greater New York Industrial Union Council and many other labor and civic organizations. He also has the endorsement of Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia.

Darcy to Speak In Phila. Friday

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11.—Sam Darcy will address a special meeting of Philadelphia Communist Party members in the ballroom of Town Hall, 150 N. Broad St., Friday, Oct. 15. His subject will be "Half-Way in the Election." The meeting will start at 8:30 sharp, to allow war workers to leave in time for the third shift.
the third shift. Members will be admitted only on presentation of their Party books.

Urge FEPC Name Chairman Quickly

The continued effectiveness of the Fair Employment Practice Committee demands immediate appointment without delay of a new chairman to succeed Msgr. Francis Haas who has just resigned that position, George Marshall, chairman of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties stated yesterday in a letter sent to President Roosevelt. "We are sure that you are giving this matter consideration," Mr. Marshall wrote, "but because of the great harm done to the effectiveness of the FEPC and to the unity of the American people during the months of inaction following the resignation of Dr. Malcolm McLean as Chairman, we wish to urge upon you the importance of appointing Father Haas' successor at the earliest possible moment."

While pledging the NFCL's continued vigorous support of the President's policy and work to stamp out discrimination in any form, the Federation urged that the President guarantee even greater effectiveness of the FEPC work by issuing an additional Executive Order "granting FEPC the power of subpoena and sufficient sanction to enable it to enforce its decisions."

Letters urging the FEPC to maintain its present excellent work such as that carried on recently in the important railroad hearings, pledging its organizational support in various regions of the country, were sent by the Federation to every member of the FEPC.

Citizens Union Urges Voters to Defeat Aurelio

The Citizens Union yesterday issued a statement urging votes for both Matthew M. Levy and George Frankenthaler as the best way to defeat Thomas A. Aurelio in the contest for seven places on the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District, comprising Manhattan and the Bronx. In order to do this it recommends not voting for Congressman Joseph A. Gavagan, whom it regards as thoroughly reputable but hardly qualified by his legal experience for service in this high court.

The Citizens Union endorses all five of the sitting judges with bi-partisan endorsement and recommends votes for them as well as for Levy and Frankenthaler. It also regards the American Labor Party candidates Copal Mintz and George Salvatore as qualified.

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Growing Children

Till Daddy Is Back

By Jean Warren

Father presence, as I pointed out last week, offers added security and a healthy balance of realism and strength to his family. He stands for an ideal toward which to grow for his son. He helps his daughter to be proud of her femininity. His position in society gives him a wider knowledge of life than is the lot of most mothers, while his position in the home permits him a greater objectivity towards the children.

Even the very young child will miss his father's influence deeply. What can we do to fill his place while he's away at war? What can we do to bring these qualities into our homes from which he must be absent for awhile, so that the homes of tomorrow may be secure.

First, memories of father and talk of father should be encouraged. His picture, retold stories of holidays spent with him, letters read aloud, visits to his relatives, should all be a living part of the home. Certainly, Mother does not wish to burden the young children with her loneliness, but she and they too have the right to active memories, and will gain comfort from them.

Plans for father's return and talk of the future help make the family secure. It should be made as clear as possible to each child where his father is and for what he is fighting. The children's pride in their father is of primary importance to their own self-respect and their relationships with other children.

If possible—and this is important to both girls and boys, but especially important to the young son—we should find a man, an uncle or neighbor, a store keeper or superintendent of the building, who can spend some time with the child, and whom he can visit and get to know. An older boy to take the two-year-old for a walk and the six-year-old to the zoo can be a valuable friend. We do not want to submerge the little boy in women's society. Too often he becomes a "softie," or spoiled and wild in such an abnormal environment.

With father away mother herself may cling too much, emotionally, to her children. She naturally turns to them for comfort — but she is likely to become too absorbed and demanding in this unbalanced situation. We must make a conscious effort to assume some of a father's casualness, and to let the children have their own lives without carrying the burden of our dependence. It is no favor to baby to cover him so warmly that he sweats at night, no, nor to stay home from meetings to listen for his slightest cry! These are some of the things that father's presence prevented.

We want to remember the treats and breaks in routine, and to plan trips and surprises, even if our extra economic burdens limit them in scope.

Most important of all, it is every mother's duty toward her child to be an active citizen of the outside world. The simplest civilian defense job or any neighborhood activity will help her tremendously in maintaining a healthy relationship with her family.

The lack of child care facilities prevents many of us from taking our place in industry, but some outside activity is open to all of us. Mother owes it to the children and herself — and certainly to Father—not only to take over some of father's home duties, but also to become his voice in her country's affairs, and to back him up on the home front.

Psychologically nothing can be of greater value to her and her family.

Murray to Testify Against Sales Tax

(Continued from Page 1)

doubtful about the chances of a sales tax in an election year.

But an alliance between the Southern poll taxers and the Republicans in Congress would make a sales tax distinctly possible.

So far the poll taxers, with little to fear, from a largely voteless constituency have been leading the poll tax drive, and the Republicans have been playing hard to get.

Rep. A. Willis Robertson of Virginia has been openly championing the sales tax at every session of the Ways and Means Committee. Senator Walter George, the chairman of the Finance Committee, boosted the sales tax as the alternative to the so-called Victory Tax which is now slated for the discard.

Rep. Harold Knutson, ranking Republican member of the Ways and Means Committee, said he and his colleagues "would be very reluctant" to approve a sales tax. But, he added, that they would go for it if the "exigencies of the war require."

GOP-POLL TAX LINEUP

The danger is that the Republicans will decide to take the position that the "exigencies" of war require a sales tax—particularly if there is a substantial poll tax group fronting for them.

Testimony of labor witnesses before the Ways and Means Committee will come in refreshing contrast to the array of hit-the-wage-earner witnesses which has appeared so far. Today's witnesses were typical.

H. V. Fletcher, vice president of the Association of American Railroads, urged a sympathetic and attentive committee to permit railroads to deduct from taxes reserve funds for maintenance and repair. He also urged against the tax increase on passenger fares proposed by the Treasury.

J. F. Lincoln, the defeatist Cleveland industrialist, who has been campaigning for a negotiated peace since the war started, attacked the "bureaucratic policy" of the Treasury. He complained that the Treasury was razing away the profit incentives of big business.

Irving Fisher, the retired Yale economic professor, also argued against taxing reserves of corporations. Fisher, however, opposed a sales tax and advocated instead a spending tax which he described as a graduated sales tax.

Emil Nathanfi Jr., executive director of the Wine and Spirits Wholesalers of America, Inc., urged the committee to repeal excise taxes on liquor at the end of the war.

Court Spurns New Attack on Schneiderman

(Continued from Page 1)

Willkie made a rousing speech in the Communist's defense, urging that "the Communist Party in this country is recognized as a legal party."

On Feb. 12 of this year, an order for re-hearing of the case was issued. Argument recommenced on March 12.

At that time Willkie made it plain, that the Constitution of the Communist Party of 1938 contains nothing contrary to the Constitution of the United States.

The majority decision in Schneiderman's favor was presented by Justice Frank Murphy with Justice Stanley F. Reed, Hugo L. Black, William O. Douglas and Wiley B. Rutledge joining in the opinion.

Nazi Time Bomb Bursts in Naples

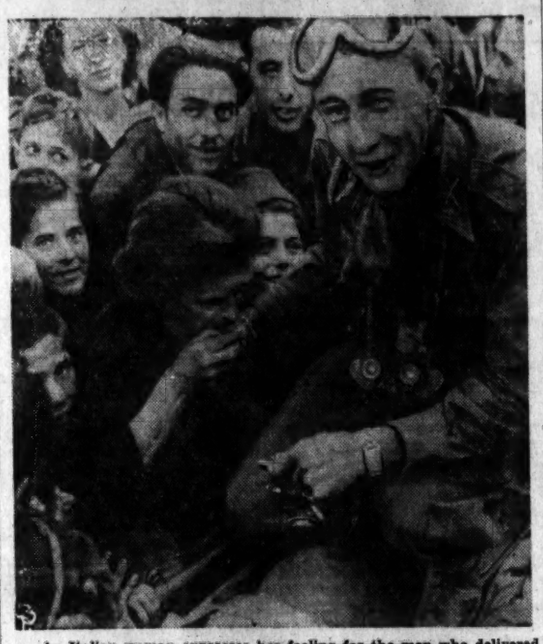
NAPLES, Oct. 10 (UP).—Another German time bomb explosion in Naples today, demolishing a large building and sending huge building blocks crashing down on a number of Neapolitans. First estimates were that 50 persons were killed and another 50 injured.

Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark of the Allied Fifth Army, who has been conferring here with Gen. Sir Harold R. L. G. Alexander, inspected the scene of the disaster a few minutes after it occurred.

A preliminary investigation indicated the Germans had planted more than two tons of explosives in a sewer beneath a building so deep that it escaped detection when the Allies inspected the structure before permitting its use.

American explosives which had been stored in the building were detonated by the force of the blast.

A Kiss for a Liberator



An Italian woman expresses her feeling for the men who delivered her from the yoke of Nazi terrorism as she covers the embarrassed Yank's hand with kisses. This scene, in Naples, was repeated all over the city.

Haskell Favors More Labor Safeguards

(Continued from Page 1)

a lot of words and threee-colored pictures they send around."

He brushed off the GOP post-war plans as "13 of 14 things somebody is going to do," but which they "don't say when and how."

Asked the type or state government he supported, the General readily answered:

"I'll support the type of government given to the people by Alfred E. Smith, Franklin D. Roosevelt and Herbert Lehman—a forward-looking progressive party. We will put all benefits for workingmen on the books."

He pointed out he was chairman of a silk dying group in New Jersey and "had no labor trouble."

"I always gave labor every break they could look for," he said. "I never voted on labor bills because I was never a legislator.

"I think labor legislation should be expanded for the benefit of the workingman. It has got to be safeguarded, too."

General Haskell spoke of his work in administrating vast relief projects throughout the world—in Russia, Greece and Rumania—where he handled millions of dollars and was an executive over hundreds of thousands of employes.

"Every one of these towns you fellows are writing about—Stalingrad, Kuibyshev, Kremenchung, Kiev, Dnepropetrovsk — I know them them so well.

"I knew them so well that Lenin used to ask me what kind of towns they were. I know Russia from one end to the other and fed 10,500,000 Russians a day during the civil war.

"We brought relief to 6,000,000 children and 3,000,000 of them were boys under 20 years of age. I think they are fighting at the front today for our freedom and for the freedom of Russia."

WAS RIGHT ON RED ARMY

Asked about the Red Army, General Haskell chuckled and said:

"That's one thing I was right about. Only Maurice Hindus and I were right when everybody said the Russians would be licked in six months. That kind of an army never gets licked. It's like all revolutionary armies—our own revolutionary army, the French revolutionary army, the army of Cromwell.

"I said they'd fight and win if they had to go back to the Pacific."

The question of the fourth term of Roosevelt came up early in the interview and the General dispensed with it quickly.

"The President hasn't said he is running for a fourth term," he declared. 'I think they have to have a convention and nominate a candidate."

He said the election did not constitute, in his opinion, a "test of the New Deal." He said he did not consider himself "closely enough" tied to the administration to say his vote would be a test for the 1945 national elections.

Pressed further on this point, Haskell added:

"I suppose many people think that way. I owe everything I've got to the State of New York. I personally came here to put myself at the disposal of the state. In normal years I would not be a candidate.

"I am not going to Albany to fight Dewey, but to put my services at the disposal of the present state administration as long as it is there. I wouldn't sabotage Gov. Dewey any more than I would sabotage a colonel of a regiment if I was a lieutenant colonel."

Orders End Of Hillburn Jim Crow

(Continued from Page 1)

ago, when Dr. Stoddard ordered Donald Essex and Joseph Lipsky, experts of the State Department of Education, to investigate the town's school situation and report to him.

The two men, specialists in school buildings and grounds and in school legislation, spent last Wednesday and a part of Thursday questioning Hillburn's Negro parents and members of the school board. They visited the 55 - year - old wooden Brook school and the new, up-to-date Main, or "white." school. They spent some time also at the "Chapel" school, temporarily set up and maintained by the parents and the NAACP when their children were barred from the Main school on Sept. 9.

Winston-Salem Tobacco Plant Goes CIO

WINSTON - SALEM, N. C., Oct. 11. — Tobacco workers here have made this a red-letter month with the signing of the first three CIO contracts, making for substantial improvement in working conditions and pay. These contracts are the result of the Tobacco Workers' Organizing Committee (UCAPAWA) drive which involves a total of some 13,000 tobacco workers in the city.

The contracts, signed by the Export, Winston and Piedmont leaf companies, all ask for a 55 cent minimum with proportionate increases in other job classifications, which will be decided by the War Labor Board. At Export Leaf, the contract provides for a union shop and check-off; the other two plants won maintenance of membership and dues check-off.

Other clauses in the three contracts are substantially the same:

Paid vacations, time-and-a-half overtime after 8 hours (except in peak season), seniority provisions, military severance pay and standard grievance procedure are only a few of the gains never before enjoyed by these stemmery workers.

At Export Leaf, the minimum before organization started was 40c. When the workers started signing up in the CIO, the company raised the minimum pay to 45c. In the NLRB election on August 31, 177 Export workers voted for the Union, while only 1 voted against.

Decisive votes were also rolled up at Winston Leaf with over 600 workers and at Piedmont Leaf which employs well over 9000. At the Reynolds ("Camel" and "Prince Albert") plants, failure to win a majority in the second unit has caused delay in CIO bargaining unit at Reynolds is being awaited. Total vote at Reynolds in the Aug. 3 and 4 election was two to one for CIO.

Noted Poet Addresses Culture Parley

Broadway and Hollywood can be influenced in their attitude toward the Negro, in plays and films, Langston Hughes, poet and novelist, told the International Workers Order Cultural Conference, meeting in the Malin Studio Sunday.

Mr. Hughes, making the main speech of the afternoon just preceding the dispersal of groups into panel discussions, said that in order to win the war "as decisively as possible," it will be necessary for organized groups interested in preserving the peoples' cultures to exert full influence on the makers of plays and motion pictures dealing with such peoples.

"I am a member of the Music War Committee, which does not receive many good songs," Mr. Hughes said. "Maybe those songs aren't good because they don't come right out of the people." He added that "it is up to you and me to make good art come into being."

The conference was opened at 2:20 P.M. by Maxine Wood, activities director, New York District, IWO, with a message from Rockwell Kent, the painter, who expressed regret at being unable to attend. There was a total delegate attendance of 39, representing drama, dance, choral and instrumental groups.

A Cultural Council, embracing an advisory committee, an executive committee, a delegate assembly and other subsidiary groups, was set up by the conference. The Council is to help hasten victory over the Axis and to stimulate the people's creative expression.

What Dimitroff Taught the World

This is the second of a series of articles by V. J. Jerome on Georgi Dimitroff, heroic Bulgarian Communist leader, on the tenth anniversary of the famous Reichstag Trial, where he exposed the Nazi farce and thrilled the world by his magnificent defense.

By V. J. Jerome

Dimitroff attacked the panicky theorist who held that fascism is inevitable, a historically necessary political stage in the life of capitalism. He taught that fascism comes only by default, by default of the forces of the people, especially the working class, when they are disorganized and their action is paralyzed. Fascism is not the progress of history but the penalty for failing history.

Had the people of France, who beat back the fascist tide in 1934 through the People's Front, fully profited from the lesson of Germany and not become divided in the face of the fascist offensive, it would not have happened there! Had the French people, consolidated in a powerful anti-fascist National Front, not permitted the Bonnets to remain in high office and the Darlans in high command, not allowed the annulling of the formidable Franco-Soviet Pact and the reducing of France to a servitor of Chamberlain-England, not tolerated Blum's treacherous "non-intervention" policy toward the Spanish Republic nor the presenting of Czechoslovakia's head on a charger to Hitler, not let the gains of the People's Front be blotted out, and not permitted the persecution and outlawry of the Communist Party—actions preliminary to the persecution and outlawry of the entire labor movement: had these things been halted in time, the France of the Rights of Man would not have been delivered by the Men of Vichy as captive concubine to the Nazi imperator!

LESSON FOR U. S.

The British and American counterparts of the Brownshirts and the Blackshirts tried for years to force England and the United States into the fascist orbit. Had they succeeded, it would not have been because fascism was inevitable in these two countries, but because the British and American democratic forces would have failed in their struggle. Likewise, if fascism has not forced itself upon England and the United States, it is not because "it can't happen here"—the other side of the inevitability medal. It is not because, as the argument has been advanced, "the lands of traditional democracy" are armorplated against fascism. (In Germany, too, let us remember, the assurance was once advanced: "Germany is not Italy"!) Indeed, Dimitroff specifically warned in his historic Report that in the United States fascism, always trying to play on the prevailing mass sentiments, would "portray itself as the custodian of the Constitution and 'American democracy'," and would even pose "in the guise of an opposition to fascism."

How well this is currently borne out in the demagogic charge, made in official resolution by the recent Mackinac Republican conclave dominated by the Hoover-Vandenberg-Taft junta of defeatists and pro-fascists, that our war-time governmental controls are "the instruments of fascism" and that these "are the inevitable result of the policies of the New Deal"! Recently, too, one-time Republican presidential candidate Alfred M. Landon broadcast:

"The shadow of a notably bitter election that will mean either the eclipse of the fascist New Dealers—or the American republic—is already appearing over the land.

"The Republican Party and real Democrats are the only representatives of the great liberal principles of Jefferson, as they are being given force and vitality under the Republican leadership."

As Dimitroff predicted, the most reactionary section of American finance capital surrounds itself with the aura of that name which, more than any other, belongs to the heritage of American democracy! Cabal of Tory Republicans and Poll Tax Democrats ("real" Democrats)—these twentieth-century Hamiltonians prepare for the crucial war-time election of 1944, parading as "the only representatives of the . . . principles of Jefferson"! With shouts of "fascist New Dealers!" they will seek to set up a pro-fascist government.

The failure of fascism until now to gain ascendancy in Britain and the United States should not lessen our alertness to the danger of efforts by fascist-minded monopolists to establish an "Anglo-Saxon" brand of fascism. The greatest threat to American democracy comes today from the would-be negotiators of "peace" with Hitler.

(Continued Tomorrow)

Anna Seghers' "The Seventh Cross"

Synopsis: George Heisler, one of seven men who has escaped from the Nazi concentration camp at Westhofen, is still at large. Traveling on foot and in trucks, nearly dead with fatigue and loss of blood (his hand was wounded during his escape), George makes his way to his home town and looks up the girl he expected to find waiting for him. But Leni pretends not to know him and threatens him with her husband's return — she also refuses to assist him either financially or with food. George does not dare go near either his mother or his former wife, Elly, realizing that they are probably under Gestapo surveillance — as indeed they are.

One person to help him is Madame Marelli, a former circus associate of Belloni, who also escaped from prison when George did. Belloni has evaded capture by suicide. Madame Marelli provides George with a change of clothes and gives him money which Belloni left for him. Now she is under questioning by the Gestapo.

"WITH jail," said the man drily.

Madame Marelli opened her eyes wide, like an owl. "You see, your little friend here, whose escape you may have abetted, had a good deal to answer for. If he hadn't broken his own neck . . . perhaps . . .". He moved his hand horizontally through the air. Madame Marelli gave a start. Presently, however, it became apparent that she had started because something had occurred to her. With an expression on her face as if in all this talking the most important thing had been neglected, she walked back to Belloni's bed and drew the sheet over his face. One might have inferred that she was not rendering this service for the first time.

Then her knees sagged. She sat down and said calmly: "You'd better get me some coffee after all."

The commissars were growing impatient, for every second counted. Standing at the right chair and well trained to each other, they fired alternate questions at her.

"Exactly when did he come? How was he dressed? Why did he come? What did he want? What did he say? How did he pay you? You still got that note that gave him change for?"

Yes, she had it with her handbag. The number was noted, and the change compared with the money found in the dead man's pocket. There was quite a difference. Could Belloni have made some purchases before embarking upon his pleasure trip across the roofs? "No," said the woman, "he left some money with me because he owed it to somebody."

"Have you already spent it?"

"You don't think I'd steal a dead man's money, do you?" asked Madame Marelli.

"Has it been called for?"

"Called for?" she repeated in a slightly less assured tone, suddenly realizing she had said more than she had meant to.

The commissars stopped her. "Thank you, Frau Marcelli. We'll take you home again in our car. We might as well have a look-see in your rooms."

Overkamp did not know how to express his feelings when he got the report that the sweater which the fugitive George Heisler had obtained from the riverman, in exchange for the velvet coat, had been found in Madame Marcelli's flat. By now Heisler would be safe in Westhofen again, if one hadn't given credence to the deposition of that fool gardner's apprentice. Not to recognize one's own jacket! Was that possible? Was there anything suspicious in that quarter? And if so, what? So Heisler had after all gone back to his own town. The search was resumed with renewed vigor. All means of egress from the town—crossroads, railroad stations, bridges, ferries—were watched closely, as if war had broken out. A reward of five thousand marks was placed on the head of each fugitive.

As George had foreseen that night, his home town and all the people who had ever been connected with his life—that brotherhood which sustains every being and surrounds him with blood relatives, loves, teachers, masters, and friends—had changed into a network of living traps. The net grew tighter and more artfully woven with every hour of police effort.

"This little tree," said Fahrenberg, "was expressly grown for Heisler. The crossboard is a little lower so the fellow will have to stoop a bit. Here, an inner voice tells me, he can rest over the weekend from his hardships."

"That inner voice of yours!" said Overkamp a bit contemptuously. He glanced at Fahrenberg with the eyes of a professional inquisitionist. The man was utterly done for.

Fahrenberg was still a comparatively young man when, during the war, he took unto himself a "war bride." His elderly wife and her two almost grown-up daughters made their home with his own parents in that house on Market Square the ground floor of which was occupied by the plumber's shop. Fahrenberg was expected to enter the business, since his older brother, the plumber, had fallen in the war. Fahrenberg had at first intended to study law, but war conditions and the troubled times had prevented him from making up through diligence what his natural talents did not make any too easy for him. He decided that rather than help his aged father lay pipes in Seeligenstadt he would help in building up a new Germany; he and his SA squad would try to win little towns for the cause, especially his home town which had formerly considered him a good-for-nothing. It was his ambition to shoot off his gun in the workmen's quarters, to beat up Jews, and finally to put to shame his father's and the neighbors' gloomy prophecies by coming home on furlough with bars on his shoulders, money in his pocket, a following, and power.

Of all the specters that had haunted Fahrenberg during the past three nights, the most horrible was that of a ghostlike Fahrenberg in blue plumber's overalls blowing out a clogged pipe. His eyes burned from lack of sleep. The latest report—the finding of the sweater—seemed the answer to all his nightly prayers to sustain him in his hour of need, to bring back the prisoners, and not to punish him with what to him was the most fearful of punishment—the loss of power.

"First of all," said George to himself, "I'll have to get something to eat or I'll be done for in another hundred steps. A few minutes' walk from here, where the car stop is, there ought to be an automat." He felt a piercing pain in the pit of his stomach, almost as were being stabbed and were keeling over. His head began to swim. It was the same sensation he had had at the camp after especially trying ordeals. He had always been disappointed later when it passed off, as if the point had not remained in the wound but had been drawn through it smoothly. Now he was angry. He had had a different idea of perishing: to go down fighting, roaring defiance at people.

"What's the use?" he asked himself. He was on his feet again. He shook out his overcoat which had got damp and crushed, and crossed the city's Obermain section. It would have been funny, wouldn't it, if he had been lying dead behind a fence while they were searching the whole town for him!

How young the town looked all at once, how still and clean! "Perhaps Wallau is already out of the country," he thought. "Belloni is sure to be. Apparently he had plenty of resources here. . . . What mistake have I made, that I got stuck here?" The outlying streets were still empty. Beyond the Playhouse life began to pulse, as if the day were spreading from the inner part of the town. As George stepped into the automat, got the smell of coffee and soup in his nostrils, and saw bread and food displayed behind the glass panels, hunger and thirst made him forget fear and hope. At the cashier's desk he changed one mark of Belloni's money. With tormenting slowness the sandwich turned toward the opening. Ah, to have to wait until the thin stream spurting out of the faucet filled his cup of coffee!

The automat was rather crowded. Two young lads wearing gas-company caps had taken their cups and plates to one of the tables against which their tool kits were leaning. They ate and exchanged small talk, when one of them suddenly stopped. He did not even notice that his companion looked at him with surprise, turning to see what had attracted his attention.

George in the meantime had eaten his fill. He left the automat without looking to either right or left. He brushed against the young chap who had given such a start at seeing him. "Do you know the fellow?" asked the other.

"Why, you know him too. You used to." His companion looked at him uncertainly. "I am sure that was George," the first one continued quite frankly, unable to contain himself. "Yes, Heisler the fugitive."

With a faint smile and an oblique look the other one said: "Lord! You could have earned a nice bit of money."

"Could I? Could you?"

Suddenly they looked into each other's eyes with the terrible look one sees in the faces of deaf-mutes or very clever animals, in the faces of all creatures whose reason is locked in for the duration of their lives. The flash that came into the second lad's eyes untied his tongue. "No," he said, "I couldn't have done it either." They picket up their kits. They had been good friends formerly, until the years when they refrained from talking about the things that mattered, for fear of putting themselves at the other's mercy in the event that the other had changed. Now it had become clear that both of them had remained as they had been. Friends again, they left the buffet.

III

Ever since her discharge, Elly had been watched night and day in the hope that she would lead her former husband to his doom if he was still in town and tried to get in touch with his family. The night before, at the movies, she had not been out of the sight of watchful eyes for a second. Her street door was under observation the entire night. The net hanging over her pretty head could not have been tighter. But even the tightest net, so the saying goes, consists mainly of holes. While they had seen that Elly permitted herself during the intermission to be drawn into conversation with the man in the next seat, on the way to the movie and in the theater itself she had chanced upon half a dozen acquaintances, one of whom had waited for her and escorted her home. He had turned out to be the harmless son of an innkeeper.

The Marnets were surprised at Franz's offer to accompany his cousin and his aunt and their apple baskets to market before he went to work. This was quite a change from his recent attitude.

Franz was already busy loading the truck when the others came down. "Plenty of time to drink your coffee," said Augusta, mollified. When the truck rattled down the hill, the moon and the stars were still in the sky.

In his attic, still apple-scented although the fruit had been packed the day before, Franz had racked his brains all night long. "If I were in George's place, supposing he is still here, to whom could I turn?"

Just as the police used their documents and card indexes and records to acquire knowledge of the fugitive's former life and enable them to draw a net over the whole city, so Franz too laid a net that from hour to hour became tighter as his memory conjured up everyone who to his knowledge had at one time been connected with George. Among them were some who had never left a trace on any registration blank or any other official document. It needed knowledge of a different kind to get on their track. Others there were whose names undoubtedly were known to the police. "If only he doesn't go to Brand," thought Franz. "The fellow is said to have worked here four years ago. And not to Schumacher either. He might even report him." Who else was there? The fat cashier girl whom he had seen him sitting on a bench with after he had broken with Elly? Stegreif, the teacher, whom he used to visit occasionally? Little Roeder, his school and soccer chum, to whom he had been greatly attached? One of his own brothers? Doubtful fellows, these, and besides unquestionably under observation.

Robust Augusta helped Franz to unload. Frau Marnet set out her goods. A little knife in one of her hands and a piece of apple for a sample in the other, she was at once on the lookout for the expected wholesale buyers.

"If Elly actually intends to come," thought Franz, "she ought to be here now." For quite some time, here and there, he had seen a shoulder, a hat, or something else that could have turned into Elly, if only it could have made up its mind to come in his direction. At last he saw her face, pinched and pale with fatigue—at least he thought he saw it. Quickly it disappeared again behind a pile of baskets. He was afraid he had been mistaken; but then he saw her approaching him jerkily, as if his heart's desire were to be fulfilled reluctantly.

Elly greeted Franz only with her eyebrows. He was astonished to see how well she had grasped his hurried instructions and how cleverly she pretended actually to be buying apples. As if she did not know that Franz belonged to the Marnet outfit, she persistently turned her back on him. Deliberately she tasted a piece of apple. She bargained for the apples that would be left over after the expected wholesale order was filled. Like all good deceptions this pretended transaction was successful because, as a matter of fact, Elly was to a slight extent really interested in it. The sample she had tasted pleased her plate, and she did not care to get the worst of a bargain. Even had she known how closely she was being watched, she could not have made a better pretense.

(Continued Tomorrow)

City CIO to Fight Landlord Rent Threat

Union Lookout

The District Council of Iron Workers of Greater New York and vicinity has launched a drive to protect structural iron workers from lead poisoning. During the past 10 years, at least 100 in the New York City area alone have been stricken. The council, representing 8,500 in New York and Connecticut, is asking state authorities to promote safety regulations. Joseph F. Boyen is president of the council and a vice-president of the International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers.

If you judge a man by what his fellow workers think of him, then Irving C. Velson, CIO shipbuilders' leader, stands aces. Velson was the cause celebre at the recent convention of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers when a constitutional clause banning "Communists" from holding office, was invoked against him. Following the convention, Brooklyn Local 13, which he headed as president, voted unanimously to uphold its delegation's support of him and gave him a vote of confidence.

"It was recalled that this is not the first time that red-baiting has been used in attempts to disrupt our union," says the Local 13 paper, commenting on the case. It commented further: "It was pointed out that if the IUMBWA constitution clause mentioned before can be used in this way, then it's a danger to the entire organization."

Local 13 declared for closer cooperation with the national office and acceptance of convention decisions but added that the constitutional provision "should be re-examined in the light of this war for democracy."

The National Labor Relations Board has ordered an election Oct. 26 at Matam Co., Long Island City, for selection of a collective bargaining agent. . . . Local 1227, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, has been carrying on an organizational drive there. . . . Gerald Fielde, secretary-treasurer of the United Farm Equipment and Metal Workers, CIO, has joined the U. S. Maritime Service. . . . He retains his post and John Shaffer, vice-president, takes over to perform his duties while he is on leave.

Hotel and Club Employes Local 6 is translating its handbook for new members, "Welcome to Local 6," into Spanish so that its many Spanish-American newcomers will be able to benefit by it. . . . The union is also arranging a membership meeting for the near future which will be conducted in Spanish.

Chain Store Local 338 United Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Employes, is buying enough bonds to pay for a $175,000 bomber. . . . The bomber will bear the CIO union's name. . . . Every member of Local 338 serving in the armed forces will receive a Christmas package from the Women's Auxiliary.

Donald Henderson, president of the United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers, CIO, has sent protests to all National War Labor Board members against a recent ruling denying certification of cases not under National Labor Relations Board jurisdiction. Henderson asked a hearing looking toward rescinding the ruling. The ruling would deny WLB facilities to unions not already certified as sole bargaining agents by either a state labor relations board or the national body. . . . In states where there are no baby Wagner Acts, this would exclude from WLB consideration, cases engaged only in within-state commerce because there is no way for them to get NLRB certification, because the national body only acts on shops engaged in inter-state commerce.

Pittsburgh Mayor on Labor Political Group

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 11.—The power of organized labor will be felt in elections here next month, if a Political Action Committee meeting just held in the 30th Congressional District, is any indication.

Delegates representing over 75,000 CIO steel and electrical workers attended and joined with Mayor Buchanan and Congressman Samuel Weiss in working out a program of principles as well as a campaign of action.

Mayor Buchanan and Congressman Weiss were elected co-chairmen of the Congressional District Committee along with James Thomas, regional director of the United Steelworkers of America, who will be permanent chairman of the body. Clarence Matthews, president of Steel Lodge 1219, was named secretary.

MAYOR PRESENTS AIMS

The Mayor presented the committee's statement of principles which declared achievement of win-the-war policies is being "obstructed by the present anti-labor and anti-war Congress and also by a small but powerful group of appeasers and negotiated peace advocates who are entrenched in strong positions in industry, the radio, the newspapers and in public life."

The declaration pledged support for: democratic rationing, price control, maintenance of labor's no-strike pledge, incentive wages, tying earnings to production, and all war relief agencies.

Sabotage by defeatists and concessions by administration forces give labor greater responsibility than ever before for "organizing political action in the communities," the declaration continues.

It proposes a broad people's conference in the district in which trade unions of all affiliations, fraternal groups, merchants' associations, churches, Negro and Jewish organizations will be asked to participate.

Aims of the conference will be to combat defeatists of all kinds, especially those using racial incitement, to broaden the fight for price control, to extend the drive for repeal of the Smith-Connally law, to get a popular campaign going on an equitable tax program and to extend war relief backing. The conference will be held this month.

Among the 50 present at the meeting were 35 from steel locals, representing National Tube, McKeesport, Christy Park Works, National Tube and Carnegie-Illinois Co. plants at Homestead, Duquesne, Braddock and Rankin. Two powerful locals of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, from Westinghouse Electric Co., and 610, Westinghouse Airbrake, also were represented.

16 C. P. Clubs To Launch Press Drive

An inter-club competition on building the circulation of the Daily Worker and The Worker, involving 16 Communist Party Clubs throughout the city, will be launched this Thursday, Oct. 14, at a "Press Dinner" arranged jointly by the New York State Committee of the Communist Party and the Daily Worker Editorial Board and Management Committee.

The "Press Dinner" will be held at the New Starlight Restaurant, 55 Irving Place, between 17th and 18th Sts., starting at 7:30 P. M.

Invitations have been sent to the chairman, executive secretary and press directors of the following selected clubs:

Manhattan—8th A. D. Club; Chelsea, 3-5 A. D.; 1-2 A. D. East Side Club.

Kings—Harriet Tubman Club, 17th A. D.; Cacchione Club, Williamsburg; Whitman Branch, 16th A. D.; Brownsville Club, 22-23 A. D.

Bronx—Frederick Douglass Club; Burnside Victory Club; Mosholu-Jerome Club; West Farms Club.

Queens—Sunnyside Club; Astoria Club.

In addition section organizers and section press directors of those sections of AD's having one of the selected clubs have been invited.

The "Dinner" will be addressed by State leaders of the Communist Party and members of the Editorial Board of the Daily Worker.

Admits Triple Slaying in Pa.

MERCER, Pa., Oct. 11 (UP).—William Albert Morell, 20-year-old parolee, today pleaded guilty to the slaying of two women and a man on the farm of Everett Wilson, near here, last Thursday.

Seated in the office of Justice of the Peace Thomas McClain, before whom he was arraigned at 2:15 P.M., Morell, staring sullenly at the floor, admitted that he strangled Mrs. Everett Wilson, 48, and shot to death her mother-in-law, Mrs. Catherine Wilson, 78, and a fellow farmhand, Robert McKay, 61.

Quill Mobilizing Unions to Defend Freezing Order

Michael J. Quill, chairman of the New York CIO Rent Control Committee and candidate for City Council from the Bronx, announced yesterday that the CIO would defend the Government's rent-freezing order "at all costs."

Michael J. Quill

The Rent Control chairman was replying to the threat of 800 landlords at a meeting at the Hotel Commodore last week-end to raise rents 10 per cent in spite of the OPA rent-freezing order.

Quill is mobilizing the 250 local unions of the CIO and his whole Bronx political organization of hundreds of workers in the fight.

Every case of unjust rent-raises will be taken up for action.

LAWYERS' GUILD AIDS

The New York Chapter of the Lawyers Guild is cooperating with the CIO in the defense of the rent status quo.

Quill said the CIO was ready to meet "head on" the threats of the landlords to go into Court to block the rent-freeze.

"We have been preparing for this attempt to make the tenants pay the freight for the landlords," Mr. Quill said. "We are ready to swing into action to meet the landlord's plans for legal action.

"The CIO has issued a directive to all its affiliated unions and to CIO Community Councils to prepare for a knockdown fight on this question. We have instructed our attorneys to go into court to block any attempt by the landlord's high-powered lawyers to talk the OPA out of this rent freeze.

PETITION DRIVE

"In addition, we will circulate a petition to tenants throughout the city through the Community Councils calling upon the OPA to stick by its guns no matter how much pressure is placed upon it. These petitions will be signed in all of the five boroughs as well as in Nassau and Suffolk Counties."

The statement of William J. Demorest, chairman of the landlord's group, that they would hire "an expensive publicity counsel" and that they would spend large sums of money for advertising, brought this reply from Mr. Quill:

"No matter how much advertising they buy, they can never convince the tenants of this city that they aren't overpaying for their rent now. Nothing can convince them that they should pay more."

Mr. Quill pointed out that the CIO, representing some 500,000 rent-paying residents of the city, has been taking an active part in the fight for roll back of prices and rent control.

He cited the advertisements appearing in the newspapers urging tenants to inform the CIO of illegal rent increases. He pointed out also that a half-million leaflets had been issued by the CIO, urging the public to take advantage of the service offered jointly by the CIO and the New York Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild to protect the interests of the teenants in these case.

Mr. Quill said that thousands of New Yorkers had saved tens of thousands of dollars by taking advantage of this service and that the offer was still open to the tenants of New York.

Fla. CIO Demands End of Poll Tax

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MIAMI, Oct. 11. — The Florida State CIO is pressing Senator Chas. O. Andrews for favorable action on H.R. 7, outlawing the poll tax.

"Precisely because Florida has already repealed its poll tax, we presume you will not only support early passage of the anti-poll tax bill but will also take leadership on this issue on the Senate floor to insure that no further obstruction or filibustering shall hinder the bill's success," Otis G. Nation, president, and other officials wrote the Senator.

First Nurses to Arrive in Italy by Air

A group of nurses, first to arrive by air transport, shown leaving an air ambulance eager to begin work on the southern mainland of Italy. Many of these nurses are now stationed at frone line field hospitals, treating soldiers and civilians alike.

AFL Debates Bans Against Negroes

(Continued from Page 1)

a wage earning because of his color."

While stating that "substantial progress had been made in eliminating prejudices," the report said that "there still remains the obligation upon the American Federation of Labor" to expand the work for "industrial equality" until it is "established beyond question in every section of our country."

TO CONTINUE DISCUSSION

This report still refrains from applying anything like disciplinary action, however, to those AFL affiliates which continue discriminatory practices, and that led to the discussion which President Green said would be resumed tomorrow.

Considerable applause greeted Milton P. Webster, Secretary Treasurer of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, when he addressed the convention on this subject as a Negro and labor member of the FEPC and expressed appreciation to the AFL for the support it had recently given the work of that body.

Progress in ending discrimination in a number of plants and places was reported by Webster, referring to one plant in which the number of Negro workers had risen from 250 to 900 as a result of the work of the President's Committee. The Secretary of Sleeping Car Porters read a letter he had received from a Negro worker stating how new Negro men and girls had been put on in a certain plant in considerable numbers, and of the good relations existing there between white and Negro workers.

Much more has still to be done against the "outrageous discrimination" still practiced in the aircraft industry in particular, Webster said, and urged the continued efforts of the AFL in back of the FEPC.

"Can a union leader shirk his responsibility to condemn discrimination in his union in the South, when the right of a worker to join the organization of his choice is what is involved?" asked A. Philip Randolph, president of the Sleeping Car Porters, in asking that the AFL make quicker headway against the color bars in certain unions which he named.

The unions must "eliminate the color bar because of horse sense alone," Randolph said, in an appeal which received much attention and considerable applause at its conclusion. "The unions must do that to save their own hides," he continued, pointing out the fact that fascism arises of making one or more races "the goat" in order to wipe out the entire labor movement. The American Federation of Labor must square practices with its professions," he went on to emphasize. Calling the attention of the delegates to the monument in the public garden nearby, marking where Crispus Attucks, the Negro, fell, Randolph pointing out that Attucks was among the first few to die for the American Revolution.

"The Negroes will not rest content to remain second-class citizens in the nation or in trade union membership," he concluded.

The president of the Sleeping Car Porters took a sarcastic dig at "the Knight Errant" who had assailed Randolph at the Toronto convention when Randolph could not make a reply. This, of course, was addressed against the attack made last year by Daniel J. Tobin, president of the teamsters.

McNUTT SPEAKS

American has now reached the bottom of the barrel of labor supply, Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission, today told the convention. It is up to labor and management to take new and stringent steps for control "under their own steam" McNutt said, if the voluntary system of handling the manpower problem is to be preserved.

Among the new manpower measures still to be undertaken successfully, he said, were the stopping of turnover, speeding up of transfers from non-essential work to war production and the expansion of the employment of women. Productivity per worker had still to go up, too, and workers have to be held better in the "non-glamorous" and hot, stuffy industries.

Cooperation of laor and management was praised for such success as had en attained in manpower mobilization and control. That cooperation, McNutt said, was now more urgent than ever. Areas of labor stringency are growing in number, he stated, and are now 71 in all and may shortly go to over 100.

Today a spokesman for the General Federation of Labor of Palestine addressed the convention for the first time in AFL history. Israel Meremski, General Secretary of the "Histadruh," expressed appreciation to the American labor movement for the help given to Palestine and urged that it do more to "open fully the gates of the Holy Land to the Jews."

Under a special order of business announced by Matthew Woll as chairman of the International Labor Relations Committee of the AFL, a resolution was brought in this afternoon and approved which gave the convention's endorsement to the drive of Luigi Antonini's Italian-American Labor Committee for $250,000. For the New York Labor War Chest, Woll presented Antonini with a check for $10,000. The purpose of the fund, Antonini and Woll told the convention, is for the purpose of "reconstructing" the unions of Italy.

It is rather ironic that on the very day that this special order of business was enacted that the only big Boston meeting of Italian-Americans in this city tonight to celebrate Columbus Day should be under the auspices of the Free Italian American Labor Council, which rejected Antonini.

In a lengthy statement declaring "we know that there is a nucleus of an organized trade union movement still left in smoldering Italy," Woll's resolution asked that the American Federation of Labor and Antonini's organization be consulted by the AMG on Italian labor matters. The document, which also pledged "to help the workers of Italy with all the means possible and at its disposal," was adopted by the convention.

It is the promotion of this grant of $250,000 to Antonini's group which has so busied Jay Lovestone, the former mentor of Homer Martin of unhappy memory to the auto workers, in and out of the convention corridors.

The convention went to work briskly today, adopting and rejecting a number of resolutions. Among the measures endorsed was a statement still complaining about "the lack of understanding" by the new

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Gov't to Back Coast Shipyard Food Program

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 11.—Hope that West Coast shipyard workers will solve the food-on-the-job problem which has hampered production was extended here when Carl W. Flesher, regional director of the U. S. Maritime Commission announced he would approve any plan unionists would propose.

Flesher told a meeting of the Joint AFL Labor and Metal Trades Councils that he would recommend that funds be appropriated to put any such project into operation.

If a concrete step forward is made here, it will be of importance in shipyards throughout the country because the question of proper feeding is a key one nationally.

At the recent convention of the CIO Industrial Union of Marine & Shipbuilding Workers, this point received special attention and Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, chairman of the Maritime Commission promised he would give the matter special attention.

FOOD CHAOS HITS OUTPUT

Delegates from the Bethlehem-Fairfield yards at Baltimore told the Rear Admiral point blank on that convention floor that inadequate eating facilities caused absenteeism because they promoted ill health. They invited Land to visit their yard during eating time and see for himself. He accepted.

Grievances on the same question are general in most of the nation's Navy Yards and AFL metal trades councils have suggested a variety of proposals for improvement. The San Francisco project, however, appears the first to be moving toward actual achievement.

Earlier Flesher was pushing a proposal for a central kitchen in San Francisco where insulated lunchboxes, about 200,000 of them, would be packed with hot food for distribution by trucks to the different yards in the Bay Area. He argued that culinary workers would be more easily available at such a center.

Flesher's proposal met opposition at the Metal Trades Council, however, where it was said that adequate manpower could be supplied for in-yard dispensaries. Food unions have promised to supply workers even if it meant stripping non-essential night clubs and hotel restaurants, the Council said. The Cooks Union is already collaborating with the Maritime Commission in training cooks at a special school at San Francisco Junior College.

Unionists also objected to Flesher's plan on the basis that an extraordinary amount of work would be involved in the trucking and there would be no provision for workers' seating or shelter.

One plan under consideration was proposed by Bearl Sprott, statewide industrial copcessionaire, who asserts he can feed 800 people in five minutes in a 16 by 16 feet unit. The San Francisco office of William Broeg, regional consultant of the War Foods Administration, also has plans for in-plant feeding which provide for seating and shelter facilities.

Workers School To Teach Russian

Because of increased interest in the study of Russian, the Workers School has opened an additional class in the subject, it was announced by that institution yesterday.

Students may therefore register for a new class in elementary Russian, to be held Tuesday and Friday at 6:30. The class meets twice a week, the sessions lasting one hour and forty minutes each.

The class is held for twelve weeks, and the fee is $8 for 24 sessions. Registration for these and other courses continues all week, at the school office, Room 301, 35 East 12 Street.

Cleveland Launches Big Anti-Tuberculosis Drive

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, Oct. 11. — The greatest anti-tuberculosis X-ray survey ever attempted in any community in the United States opened here today as the first of a group of 100,000 war workers reported for free chest examinations.

The program, conducted under the auspices of the Anti-Tuberculosis League, has the active support of all sections of Cleveland labor and is the result of a proposal made by the Health Commission of the Mayor's War Production Committee, comprised of CIO, AFL and management representatives.

The cost is met by the Anti-Tuberculosis League, Chest pictures will be taken under the direction of Dr. L. E. Kling of the United States Public Health Service.

The White Motor plant is the first selected in the drive.

Dr. George F. Sykes, company doctor, paid tribute to the workers of the CIO shop reporting that 98 percent have already signed up for chest examinations.

In addition to the trade unions and other sponsoring organizations, the project has the approval of the Cleveland Academy of Medicine.

Soviet Unionist Rips Nagler's Stand

(By Allied Labor News)

MOSCOW, Oct. 11.—The assertion that "the Soviet trade unions are not free but are organizations of the state," made by Isidore Nagler, AFL fraternal delegate to the British Trades Union Congress convention held in Southport Sept. 6-10, was strongly denied this week by Nikolai Alexeyev, spokesman for the All-Union Council of Soviet Trade Unions.

Declaring that Nagler expressed the views of "such reactionary AFL labor leaders as Matthew Woll, David Dubinsky and William Hutcheson, as well as of John L. Lewis," Alexeyev said:

"Nagler's speech not only expressed enmity for the Soviet trade unions but also deliberately attempted to disrupt their efforts to draw into the orbit of the Anglo-Soviet trade union committee the trade unions of North and South America, Australia and the workers of the occupied territories of Europe."

In answer to Nagler, Alexeyev asks:

"If, as Nagler said, it is true that the Soviet trade unions are not democratic but merely state organizations, how can one explain the fact that they have stood the severest tests in the war? How can one explain the fact that the Soviet trade unions have done enormous work in mobilizing and organizing the war effort of the Soviet people, who have been inflicting resounding blows upon Hitler's war machine? If the Soviet trade unions did not enjoy the confidence and support of their members, how could they have headed the mass movement of labor emulation? How could they have done so much to meet the daily material and cultural needs of the workers under the difficult conditions of wartime?

"The Soviet trade unions have been able to cope with their manifold and difficult tasks only because they enjoy the support and initiative of their 28,000,000 members.

NO "LIFETIME JOBS"

"Needless to say, all Soviet trade union organizations are built up on the democratic principle of elections by secret ballot. From top to bottom they are subjected to close check-ups, since all trade union bodies must regularly make reports to the rank and file. When trade union leaders fail to justify the confidence placed in them, they may be removed by the membership. Moreover, every case of flagrant bureaucracy and indifference to the needs of the membership is mercilessly criticized at trade union meetings, at trade union conferences and in the press. Lifetime jobs do not exist in the Soviet trade union organizations."

Referring to Nagler's statement that the AFL objects to CIO participation in international labor unity negotiations on the grounds that this "would cause a split in the American labor movement," Alexeyev said:

"Simple logic shows that participation of the CIO together with the AFL in the work of the Anglo-Soviet trade union committee would only draw these two American labor organizations closer together, promote mutual understanding between them and thus clear the way for unity in the American labor movement. The road to collaboration and unity has already been chosen by some local AFL and CIO organizations. If the leaders of the AFL sincerely fear a split in the American labor movement, they have—to say the least—chosen a queer way to prevent it, if Nagler may be believed."

Recalling the conference of representatives of the AFL and British TUC held in Miami, Fla., last January, at which Matthew Woll based his opposition to the Soviet trade unions upon the assertion that they "were not free workers' organizations in the democratic sense, but state organizations," Alexeyev declared:

"Nagler's speech shows that the position of certain leaders of the AFL has not changed and that they are doggedly opposing the unification of all forces of labor, so essential to hastening the defeat of Hitlerism and dealing with post-war problems."

Seattle Labor Raps Baruch Manpower Plan

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SEATTLE, Oct. 11.—The Seattle Building Trades Council has joined with the Seattle Metal Trades in rejecting the Baruch labor plan, according to Harry Carr, president.

"We are opposed to any usurping of the prerogatives and functions of organized labor in the allocation of manpower or the dispatching of the same based on a system where labor is not fully represented," the resolution added.

Fred Kruse, secretary of the Seattle Metal Trades Council, also touched on some of the underlying reasons for a crisis in manpower on the West Coast in stating that the council had turned thumbs down on the compulsory plan.

He drew attention to the September issue of the AFL Monthly Survey which reported that during the preceding four months in Bremerton alone 3,000 more workers left the area than came in.

"The AFL cites the following conditions as responsible for the manpower problem," Kruse said. "A housing shortage, inadequate medical care, food and transportation difficulties, inadequate child care centers, inconvenient shopping."

U. S.-Poles Hail Kosciusko Corps in USSR

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CENTRAL FALLS, R. I., Oct. 11.—Seven Polish-American organizations joined with Ukrainians, Russians and plain Americans here to the newly formed First Polish Kosciusko Corps in the Soviet Union.

Meeting in the Pulaski Hall on Roosevelt Avenue, the audience of more than 400 heard Wojciech Haracz, Polish speaker, remind them that the Kosciusko unit, named after the great Polish hero who fought in America, had entered the fight against the German enemy in September, the third anniversary of the Nazi attack on Poland.

Following Mr. Haracz's address, a resolution was adopted unanimously stating that the Polish-Americans and the Ukrainian and Russian-Americans of Blackstone Valley and neighboring parts of Rhode Island **"pays homage to the Kosciusko Polish Army Division's entry hand-in-hand with our great Russian Allies" into the fight against the Hitler hordes.**

Wr. Walter Kniaszewich, Ukrainian speaker, also addressed the gathering, stressing the unity of all the Slav peoples.

Stop in today and inspect this swank military style. Its smart military lines, its distinctive Jarman friendliness of fit make it top choice with the man in uniform or the "soldier in civvies." $5.85 to $8.85 MOST STYLES

BARNEY'S Fine Shoes

610 Brighton Beach Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y.

Chandler, Dickey Beat Cards 2-0 to Win Series

Spud Pitches 2nd Win, Bill Hits 2-Run Homer As Yanks Avenge 1942

YANKS	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—2	7	1
CARDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	10	0

By C. E. Dexter
(Special to the Daily Worker)

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 11.—The mightiest baseball organization of all time today swept inexorably back to the heights it so shockingly abdicated to the St. Louis Cardinals last year when the Yankees broke the back of the Cardinals' resistance in a pulse-stopping duel this afternoon between two of the most magnificent pitchers in baseball—Spud Chandler and Mort Cooper. The awesome aggregation of New York ball players applied such tremendous pressure upon the Cards and Cooper that it took only three pitches after two were out in the sixth inning to win the game, 2-0.

The three pitches were to Charlie Keller and Bill Dickey who alone carry the prestige and the glory of the famed old time Bronx Bombers. With one strike on Keller Cooper blazed through a fast ball that the strong-backed outfielder bashed on a line into right field for a single. Up strode aging Bill Dickey, in his time just about the greatest catcher of baseball history. Cooper wound up deliberately, took aim and sent the ball winging to the plate. That was the last he or any other Card saw of it, for Dickey, swinging with the ease and power which has so long characterized him, caught the ball on the meat end of the bat and sent it on a high, twisting fly which sailed over the wall in right field and onto the pavilion for a home run.

With that mighty blow came to an end the one year reign of the Cardinals as champions of the baseball world. For despite the fact they threatened time and again in the closing rounds the Yanks, ever the great money players, stopped rally after rally, breaking the hearts of the struggling and bewildered youngsters of the Cards who so amazingly had swept these same Yankees off the field last year to win four games to one after dropping the opening one.

YANKS TOO GOOD

No matter what one may say about the talents of the respective clubs, no matter what one may say about the "breaks" of the game going against the Cards, it is clear that the Yanks were the superior team in this series. They just weren't to be denied and the fact that they played such steely mechanical ball all through the five games was enough to cripple the Cards. The Yanks played with what amounted to utter unconcern, never allowing anything that occurred on the field to upset them, to spoil their equilibrium.

The Cards, tight and tense from the start, were faced with the terrible task of playing against men who were determined to make every little break count, to wait for one opportunity to crash through as they have done so many times in the past.

CHANDLER MIGHTY IN VICTORY

It lay to Spud Chandler, one-time All-American halfback of the Georgia University grid team, and latterly the outstanding pitcher in baseball, to win this fifth game from the Cards. Chandler was up to the task as his opponent Mort Cooper wasn't.

The Yank righthander gave up 11 hits, more than has been gotten in any game in this series, but when it counted, when Redbirds were in scoring position, the bulldog tenacity came flaming through. Four times the Cards had two men on bases. Three times with only one out. Yet at all times Chandler's speed, amazing control and splendid curve sent the Cards down. When one little hit, indeed only a long fly ball, would have scored a run the Cards were unable to do it. Five times victory or at least a tie, smiled beckoningly and five times Chandler's fiery fighting spirit beat them back, each time with more decisiveness.

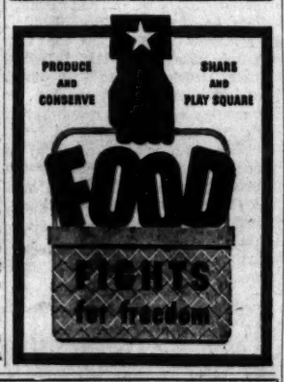
It was, in all, a strikingly handsome victory for the Georgian—his second win of the series—and his 22nd of the year. He finished the series with an earned run average of **one-half a run** for the two complete games he hurled. In the opener the Cards tallied twice off him but only one of the runs was earned.

But while the wreaths of greatness fell upon Chandler's sturdy shoulders, a page in the Hall of Fame should be reserved for Cooper, who until this series had never beaten an American League club, accounted for the only win of the series for the Cards, beating Bonham in the second game, 4-3, a few hours after his father had passed away in Missouri.

Upon Cooper rested the hopes of St. Louis, and except for that one lapse in the sixth inning, they rested well. Cooper was superb. He struck out the first five Yankees to face him with as wide an assortment of pitches baseball has ever seen in one game. Up to that fateful sixth inning he had allowed only three hits. But in the fifth inning his brother, catcher Walker Cooper, split his finger on a foul ball by Crosetti, bringing in reserve receiver Ken O'Dea. It was with O'Dea behind the plate that Keller got his single and Dickey his series winning home run blast atop the pavilion roof in right.

And thus comes to an end the World Series of 1943. For thrills, for sheer closeness of play—from start to finish—there have been few equals and no betters.

S . . .
IS for Sports . . .
handled expertly
by NAT LOW
Daily in the D.W.



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DAILY WORKER SPORTS

Page 6 NEW YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1943

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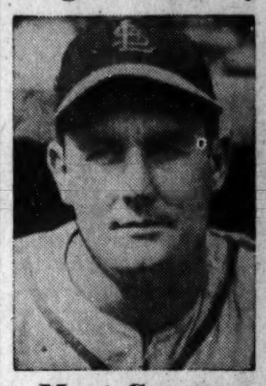
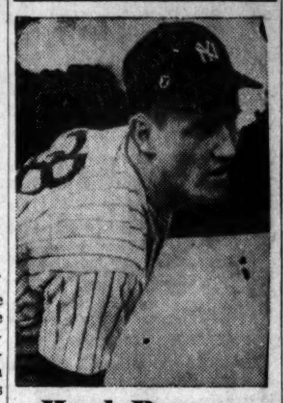


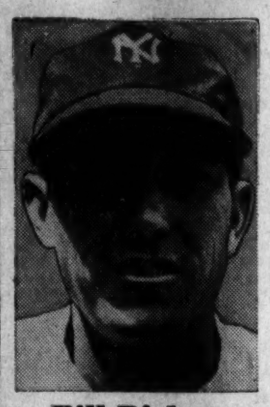
Mort Cooper



Hank Borowy

Charlie Keller

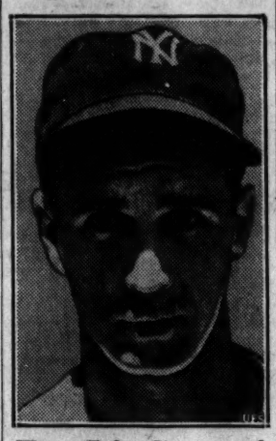
...And Still Champions



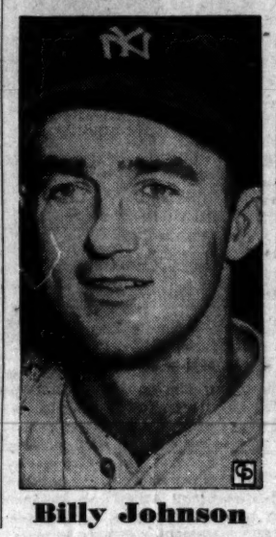
Bill Dickey

Joe Gordon

Spud Chandler



Frankie Crosetti



Billy Johnson

..In the Dressing Room..

By C. E. Dexter
(Special to the Daily Worker)

SPORTSMAN'S PARK, St. Louis, Oct. 11.—The New York Yankees who hail from every corner of the United States, sang "East Side, West Side, All Around the Town," in a delirious clubhouse celebration of their triumph over the St. Louis Cardinals.

Jim Turner planted a big kiss on Bill Dickey's cheek as a reward for the game-winning homer in today's last-act thriller. Charlie Keller and Joe Gordon grabbed Art Fletcher and started an impromptu Conga line while the Yanks sang "Pistol Packin' Mamma," Joe McCarthy said: "This was a great series. Did you ever hear of a series in which no pitcher was knocked out of the box? The pitching was the finest I've ever seen."

Spud Chandler, who gave no earned runs to the Cards in two games grabbed a microphone and told our overseas boys in khaki that **"I wish you were here—and hope you win the bigger series soon so you can come here."** McCarthy told the soldiers: "I'm here to wish you luck. I hope you won lots of money betting on the Yankees."

Billy Southworth was the first to shake McCarthy's hand. "I hope you feel as good, Joe, as I felt last year," he said. "And I hope you'll come back this way next year so my boys can beat you."

Southworth made his decision to change his line-up a few minutes before the game began. He put veteeran Debs Garms in left field in place of Danny Litwhiler. In center he played the boy who calls him "pop"—Johnny Hopp, benching little Dixie Walker.

The crowd was wildly enthusiastic as Mort CCooper, fanned the first five Yanks. They roared as Lou Klein beat out a hit to open the St. Louis first. For the Cards were under dogs and all St. Louis wanted to see them win. Mort Cooper's feat of striking out five series batters in succession was one short of the all-time record of six.

Joe McCarthy ran out of the dug out in the second inning when Unpire Rue ruled that Crosetti had dropped Chandler's throw of Hopp's grounder. To the press box, it looked as if Sanders knocked the ball out of Crosetti's glove.

The Cards started a squabble at the plate when Stainback went from second to third on a wild pitch in the 5th. Crosetti was at bat, with two strikes on him but did not swing. If he had, he could easily have reached first safely, a moment later, Walker Cooper split the index finger of his throwing hand, thus splitting the brother battery, Ken O'Dea going behind the bat.

Mort Cooper said before the game: 'I'm going into a war plant job as soon as the series is over. Walker's going home." Mort's mother, Mrs. Ver Cooper, kept her ear glued to the radio in her Independence home — her big boys promised her they would stop the Yanks, as they kissed her goodbye Saturday night. A few hours after their father's funeral.

BOX SCORE

YANKEES	AB	R	H	O	A	E
CROSETTI, ss	4	0	1	0	5	1
METHENY, rf	5	0	1	1	0	0
LINDELL, rf	0	0	0	0	0	0
JOHNSON, rb	4	0	1	1	2	0
KELLER, lf	3	1	1	1	1	0
DICKEY, c	4	1	1	7	0	0
ETTEN, 1b	3	0	1	11	1	0
GORDON, 2b	2	0	0	6	6	0
STAINBACK, cf	3	0	1	0	0	0
CHANDLER, c	3	0	0	0	2	0
TOTALS	31	2	7	27	17	1

CARDINALS	AB	R	H	O	A	E
KLEIN, 2b	5	0	1	3	1	0
GARMS, lf	4	0	0	1	0	0
MUSIAL, rf	3	0	0	1	0	0
W. COOPER, c	2	0	1	6	1	1
O'DEA, c	2	0	2	2	0	0
KUROWSKI, 3b	4	0	2	3	3	0
SANDERS, 1b	3	0	1	7	2	0
HOPP, cf	4	0	0	1	0	0
MARION, ss	3	0	1	2	3	0
M. COOPER, p	2	0	0	0	0	0
a-WALKER	1	0	1	0	0	0
LANIER, p	0	0	0	0	1	0
DICKSON, p	0	0	0	1	0	0
b-LITWHILER	1	0	1	0	0	0
TOTALS	34	0	10	27	11	1

a-Batted for M. Cooper in 7th.
b-Batted for Dickson in 9th.
Runs Batted In—Dickey, 2.
Home Run—Dickey.
Sacrifices — Garms, Marion, Chandler, Stainback.
Left on Bases—Yankees 9, Cardinals 11.
Bases on Balls Off—Chandler 2, M. Cooper 2, Lanier 2, Dickson 1.
Struck Out By—Chandler 7, M. Cooper 6, Lanier 1.
Hits Off—M. Cooper 5 in 7, Lanier 2 in 1 1-3, Dickson, none in 2-3.
Wild Pitch—M. Cooper.
Double Plays — Crosetti - Gordon - Etten, Klein-Marion-Sanders.
Winning Pitcher — Chandler. Losing Pitcher — M. Cooper.
Umpires — Rommel (A) plate, Readson (N) first base, Rue (A) second, Stewart (N), third.
Time—2:24.

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Attention YCLers ! ! !
In celebration of the YCL Convention the Unity Dance Committee and the N. Y. Stage Committee of the League are cooperating to give you a gala good time at the UNITY DANCE. Come One — Come All.

A Positive Policy Toward Italy Needed to Speed Nazi Ouster

(Continued from Page 1)

enlightened and positive role in the present confused situation:

First, the main task of the Italian people as for us remains to speed up the complete rout and defeat of Hitler Germany which requires the second front and the strengthening of the Coalition.

Second, a democratic, anti-fascist revolution has started in Italy, as a part of the anti-Hitler war, a revolution which will advance vigorously and become more intensive with every advance of Allied arms on Italian soil and with every new victory on other fronts.

The general atmosphere of passivity or cynicism which is noticeable in some anti-fascist circles is impermissible, in view of the great possibilities now opened for the liberation of Italy from fascism and the creation of a free Italy.

Much of this has its source in the failures and inadequacies of British and American policy. The long delay between the capture of Messina and the invasion of Italy, the continued absence of a second front, the bombing of the Northern anti-fascist cities, the failure to attack boldly in the North, the paternal regard for the Savoy monarch and the fascist marshal, the harassed concern of Washington and London least "anarchy"—in reality, the justified mass action of the Italian people against their tormentors—break out; all these things have cast a shadow upon the really great Italian events.

Is there need for anyone to tell a well-informed anti-fascist that it is a disservice to the people of Italy—for that matter, of all Europe—to have the illusion that Washington and London, without being forced by events in Italy and in the war and the pressure of their own peoples, will adopt automatically the best and most effective military and political means to further the democratic anti-fascist revolution in Italy?

It is utopian to expect it, and as long as we do we will fail miserably in mobilizing the labor and democratic forces of the whole country for a real policy of self-determination and of collaboration with the authentic anti-fascist forces in Italy.

With these thoughts we must approach the task of influencing the course of our government's policy in Italy. We must be critical and fight against every effort to foist a monarchy or the Badoglio regime upon the Italian people either in this stage of the war or later. Because such efforts interfere with the present mobilization of the Italian people—and Italian - Americans—for the task of defeating the Hitler-Mussolini army and their gangsters, and with the announced policy of the Atlantic Charter that Italy shall be free to choose its own form of government.

PEOPLE MUST DECIDE

The question of the House of Savoy in particular, and of the monarchy in general, must be left for decision to the Italian people, who have their own accounts to settle with Victor Emmanuel and who have pretty precise ideas as to whether they wish a monarchical or republican form of government.

As far as the Allies are concerned, the present function of the monarch and the marshal is to assure the carrying out of the armistice terms, in so far as they are in a position to do something about them, and to use their pulling power for as much as it is worth to bring the Italian navy and army into battle against the German troops and their Italian puppets.

But this must not be allowed to substitute for a program of the political mobilization of the Italian people, which cannot be done effectively by a Savoy-Badoglio "cabinet" which now includes, into the bargain, the general of the Italian fascist troops who fought in Spain and the general who led the Italian troops of occupation in Yugoslavia.

It is a question of tactics as to whether the anti-fascist forces should or should not make use of Badoglio's preferred position with Anglo-American diplomacy to bring about a "broadening" even of this temporary and obviously undemocratic behind-the-lines regime.

PRE-CONDITION

In its broadcast of Sept. 10, the Free Milan station said that the anti-fascist parties would support Badoglio providing—providing! note that well, it is important—it entered into the war against Hitler Germany, based itself upon the people, destroyed fascism in Italy, punished the fascist terrorists and gave full freedom to the anti-fascists.

A month has elapsed since that appeal. Both the King and Badoglio have made broadcasts appealing for resistance to the Germans, which already by the time they spoke had assumed important proportions. Politically, their only act known to us has been to set up a "cabinet," more correctly speaking a palace junta, composed of the two aforementioned generals and others unknown to democracy and anti-fascism.

As yet, with the possible and still unclear exception of Count Sforza, neither the London or Washington governments have permitted tried anti-fascists, with prestige in the democratic circles of Italy and the West, to return to Italy. AMG continues to pursue its undemocratic economic, labor and political practices in Sicily and Southern Italy.

These facts must be realistically admitted. But it avails the anti-fascists in this country nothing merely to bewail them and lament in public gatherings over our missed opportunities, without at the same time mobilizing their forces for a positive policy towards Italy.

This requires, first of all, an open fight against the Antonini Social-Democrats and other splitters of the national front, who are associated with the most reactionary and anti-Coalition forces in and out of the State Department. It requires the establishment of a five-party coalition type of unity among all anti-fascist and labor forces in this country on the Italian issue. Such a united front should agree on the prime objective of defeating and ousting the Nazi-Mussolini oppressors, and a policy of working with the anti-fascist front in Italy for these objectives and for a democratic solution of the problems of war and government in Italy.

WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and The Worker are 35c per line (6 words to a line—3 times minimum).

DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday, Wednesday at 4 P.M.

REWARD to anyone who won't have a great time at the party Daily Worker members of the Newspaper Guild are throwing Saturday night, Oct. 16th. Broadway entertainment. Celebrities. Newspaper Guild Club, 40 E. 40th St. Adm. 59c (incl. tax). Benefit: Servicemen's Christmas Welfare.

The LOW DOWN - on the Sports World

wait till next year!

NAT LOW

It was just like the Yankees. From start to finish they ran this series as they wanted it run.

They were content to win by one run. If they won by more, all well and good. But one was enough.

They weren't flashy, they weren't dramatic, they weren't overpowering in the normal sense. But in the tenseness they created, in the immense and deadening pressure they applied to the Cards in every game in every way—they just couldn't be beaten.

The Cards outhit them in three of the five games—but when one hit meant one or more runs, that hit was forthcoming. They never wasted as much as a single. They were there when it was vital to be there and that is the measure of every champion.

In the first game they took advantage of two errors to drive through for four runs and the contest. **They accepted the errors not as gifts but as the result of the pressure they had applied on the Cards.** And they were right.

In the third game young Al Brazle was heading for the most brilliant victory of the series. But an error, a terrific slide into third base and an intentional walk to Crosetti loaded the bases and brought up Billy Johnson. One hit was needed to win the game. Johnson promptly then screamed a triple to left center and all three runs clattered over the plate.

In the fourth game the Yanks saw their slim one run lead fizzle away in the seventh inning. But before the Cards could keep the happy smile on their faces, Russo hit a double and Stainback sacrificed him to third. What was needed was a hit or a long fly. Anything to bring the run home. They got it immediately. On the first pitch Crosetti belted a long fly to Harry Walker in center field. Russo tagged up and could have strolled home. It was that easy.

Yesterday Mort Cooper started off as if he were going to blow the Yanks right out of Sportsman's Park. On a meager handful of pitches he struck out the first five men to face him—Crosetti, Metheny, Johnson, Keller and Dickey. The Yanks could do nothing at all with his deliveries. But they kept swinging their big bats, knowing sooner or later the one little opening they needed would come. It came in the sixth inning after Walker Cooper had split his finger on a foul tip. Ken O'Dea came in to catch. But Mort Cooper was slightly upset over the loss of his brother battery-mate. The change in receivers set him slightly off-balance. This was all the Yanks needed. Two out. Keller hangs a line drive single into right. Bill Dickey up—a long hit and only a long hit can score the run—and this run will decide the ball game. So Dickey does exactly what is needed. He steps into the very first pitch and drives it far and high over the fence and onto the pavilion roof. A homer. Two runs. The ball game. And the world series. Just as simple as that.

It happened with such stunning suddenness, with such absence of excitement that it leaves the Cards beaten and broken. They are through and they know it no matter how many harmless protestations they make in the following innings. That hit won the ball game and everyone knew it.

• • •

This Yankee team is of a special mold, like all Yankee teams since the days of Ruth, Gehrig, Combs, et al. Over the years this team has become known as opportunists. That is a splendid word with which to describe them although the connotation may sound distasteful to trade unionists and other progressives.

Their opportunism is one which is based upon supreme confidence. They know their strength and are fully confident of their ability to bring it to bear at the correct moment, in the correct quantities, in the correct manner.

And this aura of confidence is imparted to almost every man who joins the club no matter how meager his talent may be. A raw rookie becomes a balanced, quietly confident star after only one season in the atmosphere of the Yankee Stadium.

Take Billy Johnson for example. The kid was a good ball player in the minors. Just plain, ordinary good. Not great—nowhere near that. But in a few months with the Yanks he emerges as a star of the team, the Number 3 batter and the hero of the world series. . . .

That is the way it is with the Yanks.

There's something extra added.

• • •

And to all those readers who may have lost some dough on our prediction of the Cards in six games, we advance this first of our New Year's resolutions.

Never make predictions. Never make predictions.
(Army to take Columbia Saturday—but easy!)

AFL Debates Discrimination

(Continued from Page 5)

personnel of the National Labor Relations Board, although these are confessedly the very men the AFL had placed in office.

Although the resolutions committee is now reporting, it is evident that the proposal in regard to the re-entry of John L. Lewis will not come up until Wednesday. (Tomorrow will be a half-day recess because of Columbus Day.)

In that respect, the story in this morning's New York Times (as a number of delegates privately pointed out) was glaringly misleading. It gave the impression that any referral of the Lewis application to the executive council would be helpful to Lewis and that there is a rising sentiment here for Lewis.

Neither statement is in accord with the facts. There is overwhelming anti-Lewis sentiment here, though it might be better organized. From the very beginning of the convention, also, there have been many delegates opposed to Lewis who think that a reference of the matter to the executive council would be the best way to defiate Lewis and defeat his application.

Considering the real tussle going on back of the scenes here on that matter, the exact wording of the referral would have much to do in reflecting the scope of anti-Lewis setback or victory.

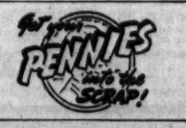
Mayor Backs Klein for Council

Mayor LaGuardia yesterday endorsed Councilman Gertrude W. Klein, Labor Party candidate for re election in the Bronx.

Mrs. Klein, of the ALP right wing, is the second City Council candidate to receive the Mayor's support. Last month he publically endorsed Eugene P. Connolly, ALP candidate for the Council in Manhattan.

LaGuardia's support of both Connolly and Klein was seen as being in line with the Mayor's policy of backing all ALP candidates of both the so-called left and right wing.

The Mayor is expected to endorse other Council candidates of both wings of the party within a few days.



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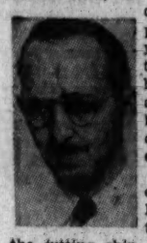
The Literary Lookout

You Can't Argue with A Man Who Is in Chains

By SAMUEL PUTNAM

THANKS to the Allied invasion of southern Italy, Benedetto Croce, world-famous Italian philosopher, is once more at liberty. Once more, after long years—since about 1924, to be exact—during which time he was virtually a prisoner in his study at Naples.



And then, the other night, accompanied by his daughter who acted as his interpreter, the aged scholar (now 77 years of age) made his way into the Anglo-American lines. He had contrived somehow to effect an escape from the Nazi barbarians. His first words were a curse on all forms of tyranny everywhere.

The case of Croce is an interesting one. Like Picasso in Paris, he was "to hot to handle" for the little pot-bellied Duce with the jutting chin. Early in the Mussolini regime, it is reported—I heard this, myself, when I was in Italy—the fascist police had descended on his home one night and had subjected Croce and his family to a humiliating search. There was a scandal, and after that Mussolini is said to have given orders that he was to be left unmolested.

Unmolested—that word has its own meaning for fascist gangsters. The philosopher was not technically imprisoned, but he might as well have been. All his books were removed from Italian libraries and the circulation of his magazine "Critica" was forbidden.

The treatment accorded Croce is sometimes adduced as proof of the "leniency" of the man who murdered Matteotti. It is nothing of the sort. Supposing, for example, that Mussolini had prevented Croce from sending his manuscripts to foreign publishers. That might have led to unpleasant complications, by revealing to all the world, in all its nakedness, the anti-cultural character of fascism.

As for Croce's works printed in Italy, it may be pointed out that they are not easy reading and would be read only by a few at the most, and these few would consist almost wholly of devoted followers who had already been "corrupted." So reasoned the fascist "mind."

As a result of it all, Benedetto Croce had become something of a symbol to the suppressed anti-fascist youth of Italy and to the democratic world at large. This position was in a manner thrust upon him; for while he undoubtedly displayed a degree of bravery in thus carrying on, he was in no sense of the word a fighter. Indeed, the whole trend of his teaching is a-political, that is to say, away from politics and from political-social-economic concerns; and his philosophy, despite its preoccupation with "thought and action," contains more than one element that plays into the hands of reaction and even of the fascists.

Count Carlo Sforza has summed up the general trend of Croce's thinking:

"According to Croce, the spiritual thread that is to make the unity of history is not to be sought along the line of economic betterment or class regeneration."

Croce talks much of liberty, as the principle behind and embodied in all history; but his conception of liberty is more or less in the direction of an individualistic anarchism. He is inclined to be opposed to the state in any authority-exerting form (which is something different from "authoritarian"), and this may readily lead him into grievous errors in the days to come. At best, his is the rather vague democracy of later 19th century liberalism.

Croce's views may be had from his book, "History as the Story of Liberty," which is available in English. His conception of history holds a very grave philosophic peril, as when he places the motive force not in events of the past, which to him are "dead," but **in the consciousness of the historian. Facts, he tells us, even when known to be facts, do not live for us until they take root in our consciousness; accordingly, only that portion of the past is valid which is capable of living in the consciousness of the one who looks at it, namely, the historian.**

This, it may readily be seen, can be used to justify the fascists' rewriting of history to suit their own ends; and as a matter of fact, precisely such use of the Crocean philosophy was made by certain of Mussolini's "ideologists."

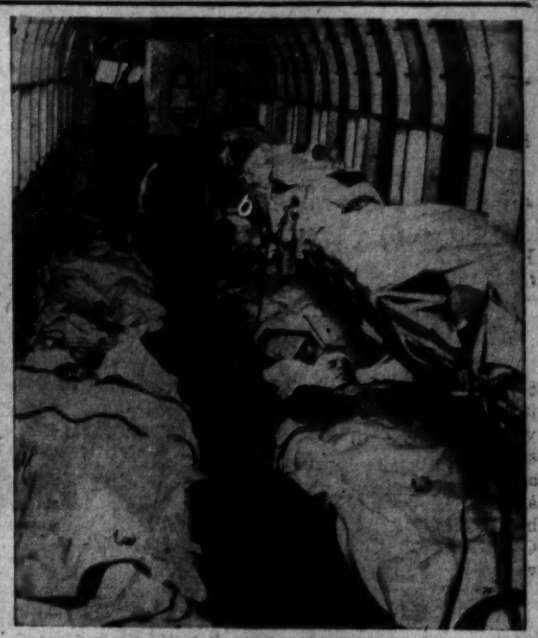
As a critic and literary scholar, also, Croce, particularly in his later years, was not "above the battle," but rather, far, far removed from it all. The walls of his Neapolitan study appeared to close in upon him. G. A. Borgese has spoken of the fact that Croce almost never (if ever) deals with truly great writers, of world stature; his concern is rather with the lesser figures, with the minutiae of literary research. The great even seem to repel him, and he looks upon an Alfred de Vigny as "probably the greatest poet of the 19th century."

But Benedetto Croce is free now—free through no effort of his own—and for this all the civilized world is glad. And we are free to speak our minds with this prisoner of the book-lined cell—you cannot argue with a man in chains.

Penicillin

By Peter Stone

Penicillin, the new germ-killing drug, became national news last month when an urgent plea was sent to the United States Army to release some of the drug to help save the life of two-year-old Patsy Malone, suffering from a blood infection that other drugs couldn't seem to cure. Quickly and efficiently the Surgeon General's office cut all red tape and the drug was delivered in sufficient time to help the child. She is alive today and there is a good chance for her complete recovery. Since this incident, dramatized in the front pages of the press, the wires have been kept humming to the War Department with more and more requests for penicillin for civilian use.



Above, the interior of the Army's "flying hospital" which was demonstrated recently at Bolling Field, Washington. The plane, a converted passenger transport ship, is designed to carry 12 patients, a physician, a nurse and emergency medical equipment. Penicillin is among its supplies. At left, Patsey Malone, the "Penicillin Baby" whose life was saved recently when the Army rushed some of the drug to the hospital where she was at the point of death.

THE 'MIRACLE' DRUG

This new "miracle" drug is a yellow brown powder derived from penicillium notatum, the ordinary green mold which grows on stale bread, cheese and other foods. In 1929, Professor Alexander Fleming, an English scientist, noticed that one of his bacterial cultures had been killed by the formation of this green mold. Further experimentation showed that the liquid extracted from this mess was quite capable of destroying many other types of bacteria. Even at tremendous dilutions it inhibited the growth of a staphylococcus aureus, the germ found in boils, infections, cellulitis, carbuncles of lips and face, acute and chronic osteomyelitis (bone infection).

Much has been learned about its empirical formula, but its exact chemical structure is yet unknown, although there are indications that it belongs to a large class of aromatic or coal tar chemicals. Because of its relative instability it has been difficult to isolate the pure substance and experiments with the drug really started in 1939 when it was shown that the calcium and sodium salts of the drug were more stable than the parent substance. It is solutions of these salts that are being administered via the veins, muscles and mouth or taken as a powder.

Because penicillium notatum produces only a tiny amount of antibacterial substance after a long period of growth in a culture medium that must be carefully protected and controlled, the substance penicillin is now allocated exclusively to the armed forces, millions of "Florey units" being supplied weekly.

The Florey or Oxford unit indicates the strength of the drug and derives from Oxford University where the original experiments with the drug were made by Dr. Florey and co-workers. One million units weigh about one fifth of an ounce.

Sulfonamide resistant cases of gonorrhea can be cured by as little as 100,000 units. Larger doses are needed for osteomyelitis and other infections. Preliminary tests in wounds and infections of our soldiers returned from the battlefronts have met with tremendous success and the Army is now going forward with tests on a very broad scale.

NOT A CURE ALL

Penicillin is not a cure-all and is specific for diseases produced by specific bacteria. Its salts have many advantages over the sulfa drugs and Dr. Colletti, personal physician to Patsy Malone, and one of the few physicians to observe and record the effects of the drug in civilian life has this to say. "Penicillin is effective where blood transfusions and sulfa drugs are not.

"It does not have the toxic effect the sulfa drugs sometimes have. There is no nausea, headache delusions. It has a static effect on the infection in the blood. It does not kill the infection, but it halts it so that the white corpuscles in the blood can wage their natural fight against the germs. And the new drug does not destroy the white or red corpuscles as the sulfa drugs sometimes do, leaving the patient in danger of anemia after the infection has been killed. It does not leave ulcers, either, as certain sulfa drugs do."

The sulfa quintet do their work by interference with the action of certain bacterial enzymes—that is the digestive juices of the bacteria. Thus they starve the germs. But they also kill many natural bacteria in the human intestine without which the human cannot live. Penicillin does its work despite the presence of infection in bad wounds with little or no toxic effects on the human body.

NOW AVAILABLE IN QUANTITY

The future of the drug looks bright and Science of July 16th, carries a report that Professor C. E. Clifton of Stanford University has developed a process for the production of a relatively large amount of penicillin by the adaptation of an age-old vinegar process. In tall cylinders of rubber and glass, which have been thoroughly sterilized, is placed wood shavings which have been well wetted with a food solution of .4 per cent glucose and 0.1 per cent yeast extracted in water. Spores of the mold penicillium notatum are then "planted" amongst the shavings.

After 24 hours the nutrient solution is permitted to trickle through. The liquid coming off at the bottom was tested against the staphylococcus germs of botulism (food poisoning), and dangerous blood infections. In both cases the liquid destroyed the bacteria.

One should not be swept away by glowing accounts. The facts are not all in. We do know that the drug saved Patsy Malone. But another child suffering from the same disease was not saved by penicillin. In any case the tests in the army will be the "culture" that either destroys penicillin or establishes it as a new magic bullet.

Film Front

On the Set at Columbia Studios

By DAVID PLATT

HOLLYWOOD.—Received a warm reception at Columbia Studios. . . . Howard Mayer, publicity director, highly cooperative . . . Assigned Bob Joseph, Screen Publicity Guildmember to take us around the various sets and introduce us to anybody we cared to meet. . . . Watched the production of a scene from "Curly," a Cary Grant feature based on a Norman Corwin story. The setting is a movie studio . . . A character actor is seated at a desk. . . . The telephone rings . . . He answers it. "Yes, Mr. Disney, yes, Mr. Disney . . . but . . . but . . . well, if you say so all right." He puts the receiver back on the hook. . . . Walks across the room to get his hat . . . Is interrupted by a secretary. . . . Finally goes out the door. On the screen the scene will probably last about five seconds. In the studio it was rehearsed again and again, photographed many times before director Alexander Hall was satisfied with it. . . . Cary Grant was not on the set. Thirty-five or more workmen were required to produce the above scene. Four cameramen, three prop men, three sound men, two cable men, four grips, thirteen electricians, the director, assistant director, second assistant director, makeup artists—one for each member of the cast—script girl, dialogue director, publicity man, still publicity man. . . . Oh yes, and two actors . . . all members of unions.

Columbia is the studio that made "Commandos Strike at Dawn," "Boy from Stalingrad" and the terrific "Sahara." They have a bunch of other fine war films in production and I intend to see several of them as they are being made. On Thursday have a date at the Columbia ranch to see scenes from "None Shall Escape." Howard Mayer says it's the first Hollywood film in which a Jew is portrayed as a hero. . . . Usually he is depicted as a member of a beaten, submissive race. . . . It takes place in a small village in Hitlerized Poland. The original script was considered too pale in comparison with the facts so by agreement between writers and producers, it was thrown out. The picture was re-written on the basis of the actual facts in the published Black Book of Hitler atrocities in Poland. . . . The director of the film, Andre de Toth, whom we expect to interview later, is a Hungarian who has had first-hand experience of the Nazi philosophy of life. . . .

Another promising war film now in preparation at Columbia (this is a win-the-war studio) is "Mr. Winkle Goes to War," which Harold Lloyd is producing. It's the story of a "Casper Milquetoast" who gets drafted, sights the enemy on a foggy night when no one else suspects his presence and performs an act of great heroism at Guadalcanal. Six weeks later, he wakes up in a hospital to find to his great amazement, a score of medals on his chest. . . . Harold Lloyd created and has been building up this character for at least 25 years. It's good to see a type like Mr. Winkle, a part of this great people's war. Mayer said the picture is intended to show what is happening to a lot of well-meaning but timid and unassertive people in this country who have come into their own as result of their work in the war. I asked what chance there was of getting an interview with Harold Lloyd, one of my boyhood heroes whose silent films are still vividly imprinted in my memory. "A very good chance," was the reply. "We'll arrange it."

Also expect to interview Lester Cole who is doing the screenplay for "Address Unknown," another important anti-Nazi film in preparation at Columbia. . . . Morris Carnovsky has a featured role as a Jewish anti-Nazi in the picture. . . . Paul Lukas who was an anti-Nazi in "Watch on the Rhine," plays a pro-Nazi in "Address Unknown." More later.

NEW PLAYS

"One Touch of Venus" At the Imperial Theatre

ONE TOUCH OF VENUS, a new musical comedy by Kurt Weill, S. J. Perelman and and Ogden Nash, presented by Cheryl Crawford at the Imperial with Mary Martin, Kenny Baker, John Boles, Paula Laurence, Teddy Hart, Sono Osato, Ruth Bond, Harry Clark, Helen Raymond; staged by Elia Kazan; dances by Agnes De Mille; settings by Howard Bay; costumes by Paul duPont and Kermit Love; conducted by Maurice Abravanel.

The new musical comedy, "One Touch of Venus," is a big hit, and by recent standards for Broadway musicals, this is quite as it should be.

The story and dialogue is smart and witty, a little risque here, a little satirical there, just what might be expected from the team of S. J. Perelman and Ogden Nash.

The songs and musical score are above Broadway average, for this season or in general, as music by Kurt Weill properly should be, with at least the one number, Speak Low, obviously scheduled for the Hit Parade. At that I'd like to hear Bing sing it.

The dances and ballet numbers are staged by Agnes de Mille, a skilled and talented choreographer, and are modern, vigorous and satirical.

Add to all this top-flight stars like Mary Martin, Kenny Baker and John Boles to handle the songs and romance, Paula Lawrence, Teddy Hart and Harry Clark for the comedy, a first class dance ensemble headed by Sono Osato, a good orchestra conducted by Maurice Abravanel, all tied together by director Elia Kazan, making his first musical effort, and there is small wonder why the critics and others concerned with Broadway musical shows heaved a sigh of relief and gratification.

For my money, I think that the production was somewhat on the self-conscious side, that it tended to labor a little, and that the humor was a little strained, with a general lack of spontaneity and freshness.

Mary Martin was alright, though a little short of my idea of Venus come to life. John Boles is a fair leading man if you go for him, lacking, I think, in any gifts for satire or comedy. Kenny Baker is cute. Paula Lawrence is funny, and doesn't have near enough to do. The same for the zanies Teddy Hart and Harry Clark.

Not to throw "cole water," but the music doesn't come near what Kurt Weil did years ago. Miss de Mille imparts plenty of gymnastic vitality to her dances, but lacks warmth, lyricism and variety. No reflection on the dancers, who were excellent, and Miss Osato nothing short of wonderful.

So, with the usual "sets and costumes are adequate," etc., we close with the assurance that the Imperial Theatre has a tenant for the rest of the season.

TED WELLMAN.

Mary Martin Who Stars in New Musical "One Touch of Venus"

At Irving Place Theatre

Now playing through Thursday, at the Irving Place Theatre are "The Private Life of Henry VIII" starring Charles Laughton, Merle Oberon, Robert Donat and Wendy Barrie. The co-feature is "Catherine the Great" with Elisabeth Bergner and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. Starting Friday for a four-day run are "The Chocolate Soldier" starring Nelson Eddy and Rise Stevens.

Fighting Soviet Writers Saluted Writers Congress

LOS ANGELES.—Mikhail Kalatosov, member of the Soviet Commission of Hollywood, here to buy rights to a number of outstanding films, delivered the following address to the Writers Congress:

From the writers and the artists who are fighting in the ranks of the Red Army—on the Leningrad front, the Smolensk front, the Kiev front and all the Soviet fronts that are facing the enemy, attacking the enemy and seizing back from him the people and land he had enslaved—I bring warm greetings to our fellow-fighters and colleagues of this Writers Congress.

"Greetings to our friends who are fighting with the same weapons, all the writers of the Soviet Union, from the writers of Russia, the Ukraine, Georgia, Armenia, Belorussia, Azerbaijan, Uzbetistan, and the peoples who only 25 years ago had no written language.

"Soviet writers have asked me to tell you that now as never before the writers of the United Nations must employ their talents as a weapon for the annihilation of the enemy, and as a tool to bring to closer friendship all of the freedom-loving peoples of the earth.

All Minds On Freedom

"Today, when the dawn of victory begins to show so brightly on the horizon, among the writers and the workers of related arts in the United Natons, there cannot be those who stand aside from the struggle to free mankind from the yoke of fascism — fascism that brings only slavery of body and soul, that destroys national and moral rights, that seeks to kill in every man his best thoughts and hopes, the destroyer of every fine thing that humanity has fought for during its long history.

"Today a writer cannot turn aside from the fight for the statutes of freedom, to which over thousands of years the best minds of every people have contributed.

"The artists and worker of the Soviet film also send greetings to this Congress. They salute all the cultural workers of the United Nations, who are contributing literature, films and plays to the defeat and end of fascism.

"The names of Chaplin and Griffith are bound up with the roots of Soviet film history, and the names of the younger American film artists and writers are beginning to be familiar symbols of how our great international art of film binds together our whole earth.

"Soviet film-workers call their friends in arms to mobilize to the limit this art for the destruction of world fascism and reaction.

"Let each film, whether it be drama or tragedy, comedy or musical film, serve this great task.

Weld United Nations

"Let the American, Soviet and English cinema find broader and faster ways to make the relations between our United Nations closer, firmer and warmer. Together we can do this.

I bring greetings to the Congress from the workers of the Soviet theatre, from painters, from sculptors, musicians and the workers in radio.

"All the creative workers of the Soviet Union hope to see coming from this Congress the strength and the means of raising a new wave of hatred against our common enemy, so that the gigantic resources of morale and materials that have been sacrificed in this war will be turned speedily towards the good and happiness of all freedom-loving mankind."

D.W. Party

Tops in entertainment will be offered at the Daily Worker Unit's Roll Out the Victory affair this Saturday night at the Newspaper Guild, 40 E. 40th St.

Genuis, Inc., those human electric bulbs, will be there in 150 watt splendor, the Sponsoring Committee disclosed yesterday.

Proceeds go to the Daily Worker men in service and to the Welfare Fund of the New York Newspaper Guild.

Artkino to Have Latin American Department

To meet the needs of its rapidly increasing business in the Spanish-speaking countries of the western hemisphere, Artkino Pictures, distributors of Russian films, has established a Latin-American department. Management of the new department will be delegated by Nicholas Napoli, president of the company, to Duncan Haymes who will make his headquarters at the Artkino home office.

Mr. Haymes, a long-time resident of Buenos Aires, was Artkino's Argentine representative for two years before assuming his present duties. As a result of growing interest south of the border, Russian product is now regularly distributed in every Spanish-speaking country of Central and South America. This distribution was under the personal suervision of Mr. Napoli until the accession of Mr. Haymes.

Buy more PENNIES into the SCRAP!

Radio

MORNING

10:00-WEAF—Lora Lawton—Sketch
WOR—News—Henry Gladstone
WJZ—Isabel Manning Hewson
WABC—Valiant Lady—Sketch
WMCA—News Bulletins
10:03-WMCA—The Little Show—Variety
10:15-WEAF—The Open Door—Sketch
WJZ—Roy Porter, News
WOR—Bessie Beatty, Women's Show
10:30-WEAF—Help Mate—Sketch
WOR—Jimmy Fidler, Comments
WJZ—The Baby Institute
WABC—Honeymoon Hill—Sketch
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—Composers' Corner
10:45-WEAF—Studio Orchestra
WJZ—Sweet River—Sketch
WABC—Bachelor's Children—Sketch
11:00-WEAF—Road of Life—Sketch
WOR—News; Talk—Bessie Beatty
WJZ—Breakfast With Breneman
WABC—Cooking—Mary Lee Taylor
11:15-WEAF—Vic and Sade—Sketch
WABC—Second Husband—Sketch
11:30-WEAF—The Brave in Heart—Sketch
WJZ—News
WABC—Bright Horizon—Sketch
WMCA—News; T. Dorsey, Records
WQXR—Concert Music
11:45-WEAF—David Harum—Sketch
WOR—Topics of the Day
WJZ—Living Should Be Fun
WABC—Aunt Jenny's Stories
11:55-WQXR—News; Luncheon Concert

AFTERNOON

12:00-WEAF—News; Recorded Music
WOR—Boake Carter, Comments
WJZ—Talk—Dr. Wm. S. Bonnell
WABC—News; Kate Smith's Chat
12:15-WJZ—Carol Lee Sutton, Songs
WOR—Musical Appetiser
WABC—Big Sister—Sketch
12:30-WEAF—Mirth and Madness—Variety
WABC—Helen Trent
12:45-WABC—Our Gal Sunday—Sketch
12:55-WQXR—News; Symphony Music
1:00-WEAF—Mary Margaret McBride
WOR—Hank Lawson's Music
WJZ—H. R. Baukhage, Comments
WABC—Life Can Be Beautiful—Play
WMCA—News Bulletins
1:03-WMCA—Recorded Music
1:15-WOR—Songs
WJZ—Women's Exchange Program
WABC—Ma Perkins—Sketch
1:25-WOR—Talk; Vincent Lopez Orch.
WABC—Bernadine Flynn, Comments
1:30-WEAF—Vic and Sade—Sketch
1:45-WEAF—Carey Longmire, News
WABC—The Goldbergs
1:55-WQXR—News; Chamber Music
2:00-WEAF—The Guiding Light—Sketch
WABC—Young Dr. Malone—Sketch
WMCA—News Bulletins
2:03-WMCA—Recorded Music
2:15-WEAF—Lonely Women—Sketch
WJZ—The mystery Chef
WABC—Joyce Jordan—Sketch
2:30-WEAF—Light of the World—Play
WOR—News; Talk—Maxine Keith
WOR—Talk—Martha Deane
WJZ—Ed East and Polly, Variety
WABC—Landt Trio, Songs
WQXR—Request Music
2:45-WEAF—Hymns of All Churches
WABC—Pepper Young's Family
2:55-WQXR—News; Request Music
3:00-WEAF—Women of America—Play
WOR—Mary Foster—Sketch
WABC—Mary Martin—Sketch
WMCA—News Bulletins
3:03WMCA—Recorded Music
3:15-WEAF—Ma Perkins—Sketch
WOR—Linda's First Love—Sketch
WJZ—My True Story—Sketch
WABC—Joe and Ethel Torp—Sketch
WMCA—Bill Wirges, Organ
3:30-WEAF—Pepper Young—Sketch
WOR—Dr. Eddy's Food Forum
WABC—War Loan Drive
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
3:45-WEAF—Right to Happiness—Sketch
WJZ—Ted Malone—Poetry
WABC—Green Valley, USA—Play
3:55-WQXR—News; Symphony Music
4:00-WEAF—Backstage Wife—Sketch
WOR—News Reports
WJZ—Blue Frolics—Minstrel Show
WABC—Home Front Reporter
WMCA—News Bulletins
4:03-WMCA—Glenn Miller Records
4:15-WEAF—Stella Dallas—Sketch
WOR—Talk—John Gambling
4:55-WQXR—News; Women Voters
4:30-WEAF—Lorenzo Jones—Sketch
WOR—Dr. Eddy's Food Forum
WJZ—Westbrook Van Vooris, News
WMCA—News; Artie Shaw Records
4:45-WEAF—Young Widder Brown
WOR—Personality Parade
WJZ—Capt. Midnight—Sketch
WABC—Recorded Music
4:55-WQXR—News; Music
5:00-WEAF—When a Girl Marries, Sketch
WOR—Uncle Don, Children's Show
WJZ—Hop Harrigan—Sketch
WABC—Eddie Dunn Show
WMCA—News Bulletins
5:03-WMCA—Recorded Music
5:15-WEAF—News—George Putnam
WOR—Lanny and Ginger, Songs
WJZ—Dick Tracy—Sketch
WABC—Mother and Dad—Sketch
WQXR—E. Sternberger, Comments
5:25-WQXR—News; Great Masters Music
5:30-WEAF—Just Plain Bill—Sketch
WOR—Chick Carter—Sketch
WJZ—Jack Armstrong—Sketch
WABC—Jack Smith, Songs
WMCA—News; Artie Shaw Records
5:45-WEAF—Front Page Farrell—Play
WOR—Superman—Sketch
WJZ—Archie Andrews—Sketch
WABC—American Women—Sketch

EVENING

6:00-WEAF—Jack Arthur, Songs
WOR—Sydney Moseley
WABC—Quincy Howe, News
WMCA—News Bulletins
WQXR—Music to Remember
6:03-WMCA—Music and Talks
6:15-WEAF—News; Sports Talk; Music
WJZ—Terry and the Pirates
WABC—Edwin C. Hill, Comments
6:25-WQXR—News; Dinner Concert
6:30-WOR—News; Bill Stern—Sports
WABC—Talk, Stephen Duggan, from London
6:45-WJZ—Lowell Thomas
WOR—Sports—Stan Lomax
WABC—The World Today
7:00-WEAF—Fred Waring Orchestra
WOR—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Comments
WJZ—Korn Kobblers Music
WABC—I Love a Mystery—Sketch
WMCA—News Bulletins
WQXR—Lisa Sergio, Comments
7:03-WMCA—Benny Goodman Records
7:15-WEAF—News; John W. Vandercook
WOR—Foreign Correspondent
WJZ—Men, Machines and Victory
WABC—James Orchestra
WMCA—Five-Star Final—Sketch
WQXR—Operetta Scrap Book
7:25-WQXR—News; Concert Music
7:30-WEAF—Salute to Youth
WOR—Arthur Hale, Comments
WJZ—Redd Evans Club Time
WABC—Concert Orchestra
WMCA—Johannes Steel, Comments
7:45-WOR—The Answer Man
WJZ—Diane Courney, Songs
8:00-WEAF—Songs
WOR—Sinfonietta
WJZ—Karl Godwin, News
WABC—Lights Out—Drama
WMCA—News Bulletins
WQXR—Symphony Hall
8:03-WMCA—Recorded Music
8:15-WOR—To Be Announced
WMCA—Funny Money Man
8:30-WEAF—Heidt Orchestra
WJZ—Duffy's Variety with Ed Gardner; Orson Welles, Guest
WABC—Judy Conova, Comedy
8:55-WABC—News
9:00-WEAF—Mystery Theatre
WOR—Gabriel Heatter, Comments
WJZ—Famous Jury Trial—Sketch
WABC—Burns and Allen
WMCA—News Bulletins
WQXR—World-Wide News; Music
9:03-WMCA—Dinah Shore Records
9:15-WOR—To be announced
9:30-WEAF—Fibber McGee and Molly
WJZ—Spotlight Band
WABC—Report the Nation
WQXR—Concert Music
9:45-WMCA—Recorded Music
9:55-WJZ—Grace Morgan, Songs
10:00-WEAF—Bob Hope
WOR—News—Jonh B. Hughes
WJZ—Raymond Gram Swing
WMCA—News Bulletins
10:15-WOR—Sammy Skylar, Songs
10:30-WOR—Paul Schubert, Comments
WJZ—This Nation at War
10:30 A.M.—WQXR
Composers Corner
5:45 P.M.—WABC
American Women—Sketch
7:00 P.M.—WQXR
Lisa Sergio, Comments
7:15 P.M.—WMCA
Five-Star Final—Sketch
7:30 P.M.—WMCA
Johannes Steel, Comments
9:00 P.M.—WABC
Burns and Allen, Comedy
9:30 P.M.—WABC
Report to the Nation
10:00 P.M.—WABC
Passport for Adams—Play

MOTION PICTURES

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Who Is Responsible?

SOLDIERS at the War Department's special schools for administrators in occupied territory have been getting some very amazing training. At one of these courses, Father Edmund A. Walsh told them that the "major problem today is to beat the Russians to Berlin."

In the witch's brew of anti-Soviet agitation which the good Father serves up as expert opinion are to be found such pearls as "Russia was never part and soul of the European mind. . . . Russia has no unity of character. . . . The breakdown of Czardom has brought to the world 25 years of disturbance of the equilibrium. . . . Stalin has never said he was fighting for world-wide democracy . . . the German-Soviet war is a struggle between fascism and Leninism."

Just what are the future administrators of liberated territory being prepared for?

If the soldier-student is to believe Father Walsh and evidently other outline material placed at his disposal the present Soviet offensive across the Dnieper and towards Latvia would appear to him as the greatest calamity.

It is one thing, although bad enough, when anti-Soviet views are known to be held by leading military men. It is quite another thing when these anti-Soviet views are given official standing by the War Department, especially at a school where the greatest clarity is necessary on the real role of the Soviet Union and on the imperative need for American-Soviet amity.

President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull have said that our established policy is to develop lasting friendship with the Soviet Union. Hull heads our delegation to the Moscow conference of foreign ministers which will consider precisely the type of questions which the War Department's special school is supposed to handle.

Isn't it about time that the War Department got together with the State Department and the President and that deed begin to have some resemblance to words?

It is almost unbelievable that the august Senate, the highest legislative body in the land, should provide the privileges of a closed session to a group of Senators whose chief aim is to prevent American-Soviet friendship, and that this should be permitted on the eve of the Moscow Conference.

As inexcusable as that is, no possible excuse can be found for an executive branch of our government to take under its wing and make a part of its official roster the kind of teacher and teaching represented by Father Walsh.

The people should have something to say about that. They should like to know who is responsible.

Sales Tax

SENATOR WALTER F. GEORGE, Georgia tory, and poll tax Congressman Willis Robertson, of Virginia, have joined the reactionary Republican Congressman Taber for a 10 per cent federal sales tax.

At a time when the pinch of higher living costs is being felt by the millions with low incomes, when a price roll-back is demanded by the people and promised by the Administration, these reactionaries propose to advance prices another 10 per cent while leaving the immense spoils of wartime profiteering strictly alone.

It is no mere coincidence that poll taxers are sponsoring the sales tax. Congress knows how the people feel about it, and only those who have no need to face the mass of people back home will push it.

The Republicans understand this perfectly. Their strategy is to get a sales tax through Congress, but to place the responsibility on the Democrats. Thus, with tongue in cheek, they have announced that they will support such a tax "only as a last resort." They have been, and are now the champions of the sales tax.

Its sponsors offer the tax as the alternative to the Treasury Department program, which would raise $10,500,000,000 in additional war financing by increased income tax rates, lowered exemptions, increased corporation and estate and gift taxes, and a number of consumer taxes primarily on luxury and semi-luxury items.

While the Treasury proposals have some serious shortcomings, they are infinitely superior to a sales tax. They eliminate the Victory Tax which hit the lowest income families; they raise a couple of billion dollars on corporation, gift and estate taxes, and a few billion on taxing items used chiefly by the well-to-do; the increased income tax rates take more from higher incomes than from lower.

The shortcomings must be overcome by increasing corporation and excess profits taxes, raising exemptions, and cutting out increased taxes on cigarettes, movies, and a few other things used extensively by the people.

This modified tax program can be enacted only by the utmost mobilization of all sections of the population. This is a central task that faces the labor and people's movement, if it is to defeat the sales tax steal.

Landlord Arrogance

THE heights of arrogance were reached by the Taxpayers Union, New York landlord organizations, when it demanded that OPA raise rent ceilings by 20 per cent.

It attempted to blackmail the government by threatening that its members will evict all tenants and simply shut up their buildings if its demands are not met.

This landlord threat is aimed at the very vitals of our wartime economy. The rent freeze is part of the economic stabilization required by the war. A raise in rents such as is demanded by the Taxpayers Union would mean a total living cost rise of at least 5 per cent, thereby upsetting the stabilization program even further than it is today.

It is obvious, however, that the nation's war requirements are of no concern to this profiteering bunch. It deliberately threatens sabotage if it is refused the "right" to hold up New York's citizens.

Needless to say, its utterly unjustified demand should be summarily rejected by OPA, and it should be properly denounced by the people for its disruptive attitude.

THEY'RE SAYING IN WASHINGTON

State Dept. Whitewash

By Adam Lapin

Daily Worker Washington Bureau
Washington, D. C., Oct. 11

THE State Department is apparantly tireless in its efforts to justify itself. A month ago Secretary Hull went on the the radio with a speech designed to answer the charges that State Department policy is contradictory and confused. If the speech was characterized chiefly by Hull's well-known generalities, the State Department had a ready reply. Hull was to follow up with other speeches and would be more specific. So far the additional speeches have not yet materialized.

But apparently the conduct of the State Department must be considered exemplary not only during the present period but for all time. And now the State Department has come through with a fat, 874 page volume which attempts to whitewash its activities in the period between 1931 and 1941.

Now there was much in this period of which the American people can be proud. President Roosevelt made a number of ringing speeches warning of the dangers of aggression, including his great quarantine the aggressor speech in 1937, which are included in the new volume "Peace and War." And the State Department certainly succeeds in establishing the point that Ambassador Joseph Grew was aware for a long time of the danger of Japanese aggression.

But there was also much in this period of which the American people can only be thoroughly ashamed. There could be little criticism if the State Department told a reasonably honest story of the events of these ten fateful years; mistakes can be partially erased if they are recognized and corrected. Or if the documents of the period would prove too embarrassing at this time, publication might have been held up.

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NEITHER course was followed by the State Department. It put out a carefully edited, doctored complication of documents which does not tell the story of our foreign relations between 1931-1941. The State Department published an elaborate apology for the State Department.

And so all ticklish episodes are handled with the simple technique of omission. The much-abused man from Mars would never know that we had ambassadors called Kennedy and Bullitt who intrigued endlessly against the Soviet Union. Kennedy and Bullitt just aren't mentioned.

Similarly our Martian would never know that we had an Ambassador in Spain called Claude Bowers who was not enamoured of the State Department policy of knifing the Spanish republic. None of Bowers' cables are printed. Nor are any of Ambassador Dood's listing indictments of Nazism included. And the fact that there existed in this period a mighty anti-fascist power known as the Soviet Union would emerge only dimly.

But the white-wash was applied too thoroughly. By presenting the State Department boys as all-seeing supermen, "Peace and War" invites the question of why the American people were not warned more urgently and more frequently of the Axis peril. It invites the question of why we indulged in appeasement so persistently. The omissions in "Peace and War" stand out too glaringly. The contradictions in our policy are actually accentuated.

"Peace and War" was prepared under the general supervision of Secretary of Assistant Secretary Breckenridge Long. And there is a studied effort, accentuated in the State Department release on the volume, to answer the charge that Long was sympathetic to Mussolini. Thus are published numerous cables in which Long pointed to Mussolini's aggressive designs.

But the very effort to justify Long calls attention to his cable on Sept. 10, 1935, stating that "the whole population, both military and civilian, are in complete accord with Mussolini's policies." Later events did not point up the enthusiasm of the Italian people for Mussolini's adventures.

The State Department is too anxious to emphasize the warnings of Sumner Welles on March 29, 1941, to former Ambassador Oumansky of the danger of a German attack. The familiar story, as told in numerous newspaper stories and articles, is that Oumansky didn't believe it.

But even the brief glimpse of Soviet policy which sifted through the editors of "Peace and War" makes it plain that the Soviet Union was not wholly ignorant of the Nazi peril. As a matter of fact, Grew reported in 1936 that he had been told by the Soviet Union Ambassador in Tokio that Germany and Japan had a secret military pact which menaced Great Britain as well as the Soviet Union.

In contrast with this hard-headed view, Hugh Wilson, then Minister to Switzerland and later Ambassador to Germany, that same year minimized the Nazi threat to Great Britain and France. "It seems to be generally believed that there will be no German aggression toward the west," Wilson reported. "If Germany does contemplate aggression, it is generally believed that it will be to the east or down the Danube." And Wilson strongly urged an agreement with Germany.

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A LABORIOUS effort is made in "Peace and War" to build up Secretary Hull as an omniscient who as early as 1933 urged an arms embargo against aggressor nations. But it is difficult to picture Hull as anything but a verbose, confused old man.

Hull reports on March 1935 that he told the Nazi Ambassador that Germany had "a greater opportunity than any within two generations to make a remarkable showing of leadership." As late as 1938, Hull reports in a memorandum that he belittled the courageous anti-Nazi, Ambassador Dodd, in a conversation with the German Ambassador.

The State Department release on "Peace and War" emphasizes that Hull was convinced of Japan's aggressive designs since 1937. But we find in a memorandum on a conversation between Hull and the notorious Mr. Kurusu which was held on Nov. 22, 1941, that: "The Secretary said that a peaceful movement could be started in 30 or 40 days by moving gradually, and yet Japan pushed everything it wanted all at once into its proposal."

The need for a clear foreign policy is even more urgent now than it was during the period between 1931-41. And we still find many of the contradictions which seep into even the thoroughly edited State Department volume.

At the very moment that the British and American press are beginning to recognize the true situation in Yugoslavia, President Roosevelt turns over in a well-staged ceremony four bombers for the Mikhailovitch forces which have been fighting the people rather than the Nazis.

In the Senate the five globe-trotting Senators are beating the drums for an anti-Soviet policy, anti-British-American imperialism. And there has been an alarming absence of official reaction to these dangerous trends which have cropped up in Congress. A coalition foreign policy based on coalition warfare must obviously be developed, and at once. But white-wash is no substitute for policy.

Smear Campaign Against Wives Of Soldiers Endangers Morale

By Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

One of the issues pressed by all win-the-war candidates in this election is for larger allotments for soldiers' wives and children. Cacchione and Davis stand foursquare for it as do Quill, Connolly and all progressives.

ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN

Last Tuesday, Councilman Cacchione presented a resolution in our City Council to call on our New York Congressmen to vote for increased allotments for fathers in the service. It is one of his campaign issues in Brooklyn. The present rate paid is $50 monthly for wife, $12 for the first child and $10 for each additional child. The CIO suggested $55 a month for the wife, $35 for the first child and $30 for each additional child—which for a family of three would be $120.00, little enough for their needs.

On Oct. 7, the House Military Affairs Committee approved a provision for $25 extra for the first child and $15 for each additional child, or $90 for a family of three. This meager increase of $18 monthly reflects the callous, unsympathetic and insulting attitude that characterized the hearing of this Committee on Oct. 1.

NO SYMPATHY

Was it a dignified and sympathetic hearing on the needs of young mothers and their children, whose men folks are in North Africa, Italy, the jungles of Pacific islands and elsewhere? Did it evidence a desire on the part of Congress to relieve our soldiers of any worry over the economic problems of their loved ones? Did it express an appreciation of the patriotic willingness of American women to part with their men, no matter how much it grieves them, in order to defend our country?

Did it consider the status of soldiers' children as wards of our country, to be tenderly cherished and cared for in the absence of their fathers? Not according to the headlines that hit the nation's press on Saturday morning, which in the N. Y. Times was **"Group Debates Aid to Unfaithful Wives,"** and in the N. Y. Tribune was **"Dependent Pay Is Opposed for Untrue Wives."** As the hearing wound up this became the burning question with the committee. I hope the people back home read exactly what some of these gossip mongers said. I doubt if they would find welcome on the mat afterwards. Representative Dewey Short, Republican of Missouri, led the attack on "unfaithful wives." He said: "Many wives of men in service abroad are receiving $50 per month while receiving hospital treatment for venereal disease."

SLANDER WIVES

He claimed that there is a hospital in his own district "filled with women who obviously married soldiers just to get their allotments. And while the men are off fighting these 50 or 60 harlots are running around giving venereal disease to every soldier on the loose." What a slanderous picture of soldiers' wives and what a foul reputation to give his own district throughout the country! I sent the clipping from a Washington paper on his remarks, to two wives of soldiers I know in Missouri whose recent visits to a hospital were to give birth to babies. They are typical of the splendid loyal girls who are the wives of our country's soldiers. I hope that Short of Missouri will soon hear from the women of his home state in no uncertain terms. His lewd and slanderous remarks should call forth state and nation-wide resentment among all women and men.

Brig. Gen. H. H. Gilbert, administrator of Army Dependency Benefits opposed the proposals as attempts to make the Army a court of domestic relations. He stated that the time spent in investigating complaints would bog down the administrative machinery necessary for making the payments. "Most men have an inherent faith in their wives," he said. Whereupon another gallant Congressman from the South, Sparkman of Alabama, put in, "But people back home know of a woman's misconduct." The general sharply replied: "So what! It is not the function of military services or government agencies to determine that. Many men are alleging their wives are wayward when, as a matter of fact, they are not." He pointed out to the committee that there would be "grave danger to the morale of our fighting men if they became aware that legislation concerning wayward wives was under consideration."

CIVIL COURTS

The civil courts are the proper recourse for the individual soldier. The Army cannot undertake such an investigation. Not only would it be costly but, he added, speaking as an officer and a gentleman, "not many would relish the job!" It is apparent that men like Short and Sparkman are really interested in a smear campaign against the soldiers' wives rather than an honest attempt to adequately provide for them. Such low slander hurts the morale of fighting men abroad and working wives at home. It is as indecent and treasonable as a similar attack recently made against the WACs. Meantime the children of soldiers may go hungry or live in slum areas as far as these Congressmen are concerned. Let us keep their records before us and turn them out of office. Can't do it, remember, women everywhere, vote now and in 1944.

Facts on the War Economy

By Labor Research Association

Wartime Budgets

Further light is thrown on the cost of living in wartime by the recent release of the annual family budget report by the Heller Committee for Research in Social Economics at the University of California.

If it is costing you about $400 more than a year ago to support your family of four, you are running approximately true to the Heller estimates. For a budget providing the "standard health, decency and moral well being" of a wage-earner's family in San Francisco, they find, costs $2,991.79. That is, it cost that much last March. A year before, March 1942, it cost $2,580.82, the figure cited in our recently published **Labor and the War** (Labor Fact Book 6).

The rise in that one year in the cost of the budget was thus about 16 per cent. Since March the cost of living the country over has gone up about two per cent and if we include the hidden costs, due to the deterioration of the quality of goods and the prevalence of black market prices, it has risen by possibly five per cent

FOR A FAMILY OF FOUR

But even if we hold the figure down to last March's level, the Heller Committee's wartime budget called for the following expenditures for a family of four—father, mother and two children of 13 and 8. We give it both on an annual and a weekly basis:

	A year	Weekly average
Taxes	$334.23	$6.43
War bonds (10 per cent of income)	300.00	5.76
Food	916.85	17.63
Clothing	256.67	4.94
Housing (rent and water)	408.00	7.85
House operation	115.97	2.23
Furnishings	15.75	.30
Miscellaneous	644.32	12.39
Total budget	$2,991.79	$57.53

The "miscellaneous" include $179 a year for family medical care; $113 for life insurance premiums; $48 for recreation; and a number of smaller items

Assuming the wage earner made as much as $2,800 a year, or a little under $54 a week, he would still be, the Heller committee finds, running up a family deficit of approximately $192 a year. This would be true after he had made "all reasonable economies in consumption, payment of income, victory and payroll taxes, and purchase of war bonds amounting to 10 per cent of income." It found that the deficit for the year could be met only by a still more-drastic reduction in living standards, or by increasing the family income.

WAGES BELOW BUDGET LEVEL

Latest figures for average weekly wages in the relatively well-paid manufacturing industries of our country show that in "all-manufacturing" the average was $43.35 or considerably below the Heller budget requirements.

There is, in fact, no category of workers in manufacturing who are up to the weekly average budget requirements, except the workers in "shipbuilding and boatbuilding" who averaged $59.80 a week in June of this year. In the durable goods industries the average was $49.37 and in the non-durable goods industries the average was only $34.41, or far below the Heller budget standard.

As we have previously indicated in this column there are at least 40 million workers in the non-agricultural industries of America who are well below the "health, decency and moral well-being" standards of this budget. Its cost is about the same in other cities where retail prices have been rising quite as much as in San Francisco.

BRITISH BUDGET STANDARDS

Comparable material on the position of British workers and their living standards is now available in the new 64-page booklet on **British Workers in the War** (International Publishers, 20c) by Jurgen Kuczynski and Margot Heinemann, two British experts on labor conditions. They prepared their report especially for Labor Research Association.

They conclude that a very considerable part of the working class in Britain does not get even the "rock-bottom minimum necessary to work efficiently" They add that obviously the workers in Britain would gladly go "without the necessary minimum for the sake of a quick victory over fascism."

But they point out certain weaknesses in the rationing system and other factors which could be improved to raise the standards of the workers even in bombed and battered Britain.

In the United States also the workers ask only an equitable distribution of the food, housing, clothing and other means available to maintain their productive abilities. Thus they can turn out more speedily the weapons needed to bring victory over the fascist enemy.

5 Years Ago Today In the Daily Worker

OCTOBER 12, 1938

NEW YORK.—Art Shields, in an article on the significance of Columbus' discovery of America discusses the progressive forces that were set in motion by the opening up of the New World. "The discovery of America speeded up the development of mercantile capitalism which was undermining feudalism long before the bourgeois revolutions of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth centuries put the axe to the tottering structure. And just four generations after Columbus' lookout, Rodrigo de Ttiana, sighted land in the West and landed in America, and world democracy took a new step forward with the New England Town Meetings."

BERLIN.—The Vatican, in a protest to the Foreign Office today, was reported to have demanded reparations for damage done to the palace of Theodore Cardinal Innitzer, Archbishop of Vienna, during Nazi Anti-Catholic rioting there over the week-end.

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